

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES FOR  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*The report of the Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia,  
for year ending June 30, 1891.*

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JANUARY 6, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 5, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the act of August 6, 1890 (26 Stat., 308), I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, the report of the Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1891. The estimates, which accompanied said report, will be found on pages 246 and 247 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,  
*Acting Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



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REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES  
FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

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(Estimates for 1893 on pages 246 and 247 of Book of Estimates for 1893.)





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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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ROOM 30, DISTRICT BUILDING,  
*Washington, D. C., August 30, 1891.*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I have the honor to transmit my first report as superintendent of charities for the District of Columbia. It includes some account of the operations of the institutions under my supervision during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the estimates of appropriations needed for the work of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and incidentally a brief survey of the whole field of charitable work within the District.

The portion of the District appropriation bill approved August 6, 1890, which created the office of superintendent of charities, was in terms as follows:

That for the purpose of securing a more equitable and efficient expenditure of the several sums appropriated "for charities," there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, some thoroughly experienced and otherwise suitable person, not a resident of the District of Columbia, to be designated superintendent of charities for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to formulate for the purposes of the expenditures for charities in said District such a system or plan of organized charities for said District as will by means of consolidation, combination, or other direction, in his judgment, best secure the objects contemplated by the several institutions and associations for which such appropriations are made, and for the other charitable work of the District, with the least interference each with the other, or misapplication of effort or expenditure, and without duplication of charitable work or expenditure; and all such appropriations shall be expended for the purposes indicated, under the general direction of said superintendent, and in conformity, as near as may be, with such system or plan, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. And it shall also be the duty of said superintendent to examine into the character of the administration of said institutions and associations, and the condition, sufficiency, and needs of the buildings occupied for such charitable purposes, and also to ascertain in each case the amount contributed from private sources for support and construction, the number of paid employes, and the number of inmates received and benefited by the sums appropriated by Congress, and to recommend such changes and modifications therein as in his judgment will best secure economy, efficiency, and the highest attainable results in the administration of charities in the District of Columbia. And said superintendent shall, from time to time, report in detail to the Commissioners of the District, who shall communicate the same with their estimates for appropriations to the then next session of Congress, his doings hereunder, together with such estimates and recommendations for the future as in his judgment will best promote the charitable work of the District. Said superintendent shall be entitled to a compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, which sum is hereby appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and all estimates submitted hereunder shall be included in the regular annual Book of Estimates.

As the first appointee under this act, I took the oath of office on the 11th of April, 1891, a little more than a month after the confirmation of my appointment. I am thus called upon to write my first report after an acquaintance of only four months with the charities of the District. Furthermore, the months of my incumbency have been those in which many of the persons who are actively interested in the charities of the city are away from home, and it has been for the most part impossible to secure meetings of the boards of trustees and other official bodies whose advice and criticism might have aided me in the formulation of definite recommendations. This is unfortunate, because

a system of charities can not be arbitrarily outlined and applied indifferently to different communities, as a system of drainage or of electric lighting might conceivably be. It requires preëminently the assent and confidence of the community in which it is to be tried. A system exactly fitted to Berlin or Boston might prove unworkable in Washington or St Louis. Even a system which would operate admirably in a given community, provided it was developed in that community, might, if imposed upon the citizens by an outside influence, be inoperative or mischievous. It is, therefore, inevitable that the present report be little more than a description of existing conditions, and that all suggestions of changes should be of a tentative character. Such suggestions, it is hoped, may at least form a basis for conferences and discussions which shall result in definite recommendations in future reports, and finally in a more coherent and efficient system of charities for the District.

#### SCOPE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT'S POWERS.

The department of charities lies between that of corrections on the one hand and of education on the other. How difficult it may be to classify a given institution is indicated by the fact that the work of a reform school is at once correctional, educational, and charitable. The act creating this office establishes an arbitrary classification for purposes of District administration, which seems to be imperfectly understood by many interested in the charities of the city. While directing him in general terms to consider and report upon all the charitable work of the District, it gives him specific powers of investigation and control only over a group of institutions that are provided for in the District appropriation bill under the heading "for charities." Curiously enough, the District almshouse, a branch of the Washington Asylum, is classified by the appropriation bill under the heading "for reformatories and prisons," and therefore the superintendent of charities has no official relation to it. Under the same heading has also been placed the Industrial Home School, but as this is a private corporation, as it receives destitute and not delinquent children, and as it is manifestly a charity rather than a penal institution, by the common consent of its managers, the District Commissioners, and myself it has been considered one of the institutions under my immediate care. I recommend that hereafter it be not placed in the annual appropriation bill among "reformatories and prisons." The provision for the indigent insane is made with District money in a Federal institution, and this also is not within the province of the superintendent of charities. The same is true of the four general hospitals of the city. The almshouse hospital is a part of the Washington Asylum; the Providence and the Garfield Hospitals are managed by close private corporations, and while their free beds are largely filled by the destitute sick of the District, they receive purely Federal subsidies; the Freedmen's Hospital is a Federal institution. The Reform School is not, according to the statute, under the superintendent of charities, but the Commissioners have thought best to refer its vouchers and requisitions to him.

Indeed, it should be said of all these institutions over which the superintendent has no official control that they have without exception shown him the greatest courtesy, and have afforded him every opportunity for becoming acquainted with their methods and work.

While some institutions are thus excluded from the supervision of the superintendent that are doing a large amount of strictly charitable work within the District and for the District, there are at the same time some institutions grouped as belonging to his department which their friends would willingly place elsewhere. Such is the Columbia

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which is a private corporation supported mainly by Federal subsidies; but the fact that an amount to defray the expense of educating the deaf and dumb children of the District is placed in the appropriation bill under the heading "for charities" brings it to the official attention of the superintendent of charities. Whether schools for the deaf and dumb and for the blind should be classified as educational or as charitable institutions has been much discussed. For administrative reasons they are usually classed as charities, while, with the idea of avoiding the "taint of charity," those connected with their management prefer to call them educational institutions. In its early years the Columbia Institution in its own annual reports was spoken of as a "charity," but now its president desires to have it otherwise classed.

To my own mind free schooling is one thing, free board and lodging is quite another, and in providing for the education of the destitute deaf and dumb both are included. Gratuitous education can injure no one, for it can not be so free as to nullify the rule that if a person will not study neither shall he learn; but gratuitous material aid may injure the recipient. He can profit by such aid without effort on his own part unless great care is used in giving it. Especially when a child or young person receives such relief, he and his relatives too frequently infer that the community owes him a living and may be relied upon to provide it. If there is a "taint" connected with food-aided education, it seems to originate in the facts of the case rather than in the particular words used to describe the work. The education of the deaf, the dumb, the blind, and the feeble-minded must frequently be food-aided education, and this fact allies the institutions for this work, whether we admit it or not, with what are commonly known as charitable institutions. Even if we admit that there is something opprobrious in the term "object of charity" (which I do not admit), it is hard to see why we should fasten it upon a person who is sick and destitute and must go to the free wards of a hospital while being treated, and then not apply it to one who is deaf and destitute and must be boarded gratis while being taught. Whether these considerations have much weight with us or not we can not ignore the following, which are urged by a special committee of the Pennsylvania legislature appointed to investigate the subject of charities and corrections in that State. They say:

Institutions in which children are fed, lodged, clothed, bathed, exercised, and furnished with medical attendance resemble in practical working more closely charitable asylums than district public schools, whatever may be their theoretical classification. For this reason they should have the supervision of those authorities, accustomed to examine into these details of administration.

The foregoing conclusions are reached by considering the question in the abstract. Practically there is not likely to be any question as to the best way of providing for the education of the deaf, the dumb, the blind, and the feeble-minded of the District. The deaf and dumb are placed, at the expense of the District, in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, of which Dr. E. M. Gallaudet is president; the feeble-minded are sent, under the direction of Dr. Gallaudet, to an institution in Pennsylvania, the expense being defrayed from the District funds, while the blind are provided for by a standing appropriation from the Federal Treasury, which enables Dr. Gallaudet to send them to schools in Maryland. Now, when a matter is placed in the care of the present president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb further supervision or inspection may be considered superfluous. Yet, in as far as District funds are used to provide for the education of these classes, sound principles of administration seem to require that some District



authority should be made responsible for their proper expenditure. I therefore recommend that if it be considered best to take the matter from the care of the superintendent of charities, where it now is, it be definitely transferred to the care of the trustees of the public schools, and the amounts required be placed under the head "public schools" in the annual District appropriation bill.

#### CONDITIONS PECULIAR TO WASHINGTON.

The shifting character of Washington's population must be reckoned with in any attempt to provide for the relief of poverty and the prevention of pauperism in the city. A large number of both the benevolent and the indigent classes reside here only temporarily. On the one hand this makes it difficult to procure a permanent and reliable revenue for the charitable institutions from private contributions; and on the other it gives us a large number of applicants for relief who properly belong to other States, but who have drifted in here while seeking unsuccessfully to secure a position, or a pension, or the payment of a claim.

While this consideration is important it has possibly been given undue importance by the managers of the local charities. Those who are acquainted only with Washington and who complain of the shifting character of its population forget how shifting is the population of all American cities. The number of inmates in our almshouse who are natives of the District bears about the same proportion to the total number of inmates as does the number of native Baltimoreans who are inmates of the Bayview almshouse in that city to the total population of the institution. An examination of the reports from other States does not confirm the impression that we are especially unfortunate in the matter of having to provide for destitute persons who should be cared for elsewhere. What we may suffer in this matter is more than made up by our independence of industrial crises, and the fact that we have no large masses of population hovering on the brink of pauperism because of bad trade conditions. Indeed, the problems of pauperism are not as intricate or as difficult in Washington as in most American cities. The poor of its office-holding population, however, are in some respects not easy to help, because they are frequently not able to do heavy work, and the much-talked of "work test" is not easily applied in relieving them.

Of the dependent population that for one reason or another has drifted to the national capital the colored people who require help are of course the most difficult class to deal with. In contriving to keep out of the almshouse and even out of the hospitals they have done remarkably well, considering their unpropertied and uneducated condition at the close of the war. An instinctive and often superstitious aversion to these institutions has enabled them to do better in the matter of self-support than could have been hoped. But the experience of the city shows that any attempt to provide public outdoor relief would almost certainly result in undermining their spirit of self-dependence to an alarming extent, and as matters now stand the willingness of many of this part of the population to abandon their children to the care of the public, and the largely disproportionate number of colored juvenile delinquents of both sexes, present the gravest problems which confront the benevolent people of the District. As we are free from many of the difficulties which perplex the benevolent of other cities it seems but just that we should give special and most earnest attention to this matter of wisely providing for the dependent and delinquent children of our large urban colored population. As yet any serious consideration of the problem indicated seems to have been shirked.



Turning next to that aspect of our unstable population which relates to the well-to-do and presumptively benevolent portion, we are constantly reminded that the people of Washington do not give to the charities of the city in which they live but to those of the communities from which they come, and which they still regard as "home." We are told that there is here no local pride which prompts people to build and endow great institutions, and that there is no wealthy class from which contributions can be obtained for the support of wide-spreading charities. My own observation leads me to think that while there is much truth and force in these considerations, yet that the complaints are based partly on conditions fast passing away, and that the springs of private benevolence have been in part dried up because of the policy adopted by Congress of granting numerous subsidies from the public treasury. Each of the two tendencies has reacted upon and increased the other. If Congress felt bound to make appropriations because private contributions were few and small, on the other hand there can be no doubt that private contributions have become fewer and smaller because of the Congressional aid obtained.

#### THE POLICY OF GRANTING PUBLIC SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

It has been seriously urged upon me that because of the peculiarity of the people of Washington noticed above, public assistance should be given to all useful charities—to all that are "doing good" as it is called. In the view of the ladies and gentlemen who hold this opinion the sources of private benevolence are here so limited that every association that in any way benefits the poor should be aided by public money. Were this view correct a refusal on my part to recommend an appropriation for a given charity would imply that I considered it useless or ill administered. Any charity that hoped to live would have to secure an appropriation as a certificate of good character or discredit the judgment of the superintendent. Some of the institutions that have applied for grants have urged this very consideration, that unless they had public money people would think there was something the matter with them.

On the other hand there are those who hold that public grants to private eleemosynary corporations are always pernicious; that public funds should be expended by public officials or not at all; that it is inconsistent for a government that refuses to subsidize educational and religious institutions to make an exception in favor of charitable institutions; that such subsidies are used too often by those that receive them for the purpose of building up religious, or medical, or social sects and factions; and that if the state is not capable of administering institutions of its own it is certainly too awkward to discriminate properly between the various and often competitive organizations that volunteer to act as distributors of its bounty. All these considerations have been urged upon me by those whose desire to do what is best for the charities of Washington can not be doubted.

Between those who hold to one or the other of the extreme views just described there are those who consider the question one mainly of administration. The state having certain duties to perform toward the poor, can it discharge them most efficiently and most economically by establishing institutions of its own or by aiding private institutions in their attempts to do the same work? What might be the wise course in one case might not be so in another. Those who look at the matter in this light try to examine carefully the experience of various States to find what have been the practical results of subsidizing or of not subsidizing private charities. As the matter is one of first importance in

the District of Columbia, it will be worth while to review briefly some of the findings of fact.

In Pennsylvania the constitution forbids the granting of public funds to "sectarian" institutions, but there has recently developed a strong tendency to give subsidies to private corporations of an eleemosynary character. In 1889, the legislature of the State appointed a committee of six to investigate the subject of charities and corrections in the State, and from their recent report I select the following points bearing on the subject in hand.

Out of a total of \$36,798,359 appropriated for charitable and correction purposes during a series of years \$10,750,100 was given to private institutions.

The remarkable increase during the last few years in the number of institutions receiving aid from the State is confined in great part to the so-called private charities, or to private hospitals, homes for the destitute, and to miscellaneous charities. A proportionate increase will soon render the Commonwealth a contributor to the funds of every charitable institution in the State. In 1879 there were in all 7 institutions receiving support in part from the State, 2 of which were homes for the destitute, and one a hospital. In 1885 there were 25 institutions so supported, the number including 9 hospitals, 9 homes, and several aid societies. In 1887 there were 36 institutions, 16 hospitals, and 14 homes and other charities. In 1889 there were 57 institutions. In view of the many vetoes of Governor Beaver during his term of office, aggregating upward of \$2,000,000, most of which were in the line of requests for charity, and the number of institutions that failed to secure legislative approval of their petitions, because of lack of funds in the treasury, and which, by the nature of circumstances, will continue to ask for appropriations until their petitions shall be approved, it is hard to see how far the bounty of the State will be made to extend in the near future.

After describing the organization and structure of these subsidized charities the committee say that they tend to be more and more managed by a few persons who really choose their successors, and add that the State, though granting millions, has not even the vote of a private individual who pays \$1, \$2, or \$3 annually for membership.

They analyze some of the motives that lead persons to be active in promoting charitable enterprises and in working for subsidies, and boldly express the opinion that "if all the motives connected with advancement of medical schools and the promotion of individual reputations were eliminated the pleas to the legislature for the 'relief of suffering humanity' would be less frequent than they are." The committee found the private institutions unduly secretive, and its work was hampered by a disposition to disguise the facts rather than freely to reveal them. It would seem as though the State might enforce compliance with its wishes by threatening to withhold its aid. As to this the committee say:

The withdrawal of support from an institution that is once on the State's list is regarded by institutions as only a remote possibility under existing conditions. The very fact that the institutions are private protects them. Abuses of management may go on for years without being known, until they are carried to such extremes that the persons themselves who are the sufferers suddenly awaken public opinion to the exact state of affairs. Reasons for withholding appropriations are, therefore, rarely at hand, because they are not known to exist. There is the further fact, moreover, that if appropriations were suddenly withheld the classes of persons in the care of these institutions would be thrown directly upon the hands of the community. In such an instance there would be no moneys at command by which they could be properly provided for until other institutions were built, and they would be forced to resort to the county poorhouses. Nor is it likely that the State, having already expended millions of dollars upon the property of such institutions, would suddenly withdraw to build others instead, even though abuses of a certain degree might be known to exist.

In New York the policy of public subsidies to private charities has been consistently followed and has had very unsatisfactory results, es-

pecially in its tendency to increase the number of dependent children. The law provides for the placing of such children in institutions of the same religious faith as the parents of the child, and that the local authorities shall pay a certain weekly stipend for its maintenance. The managers of the institutions can admit children and have them charged to the public. The results of this system are indicated by the fact that New York City has a daily average of nearly 15,000 dependent children, or about 2 in 100 of the population. The proportion of dependent children to the population of the State is 1 to 251. In Kings County (including Brooklyn), which has secured exemption from the law, the proportion is only 1 to 745, and in other exempted counties is still smaller. In Pennsylvania under a different system the proportion is 1 to 450; in Massachusetts it is 1 to 1,025, and in Michigan, under a system of State care and placing out, it is 1 to 10,000. \* California, which has practically the same system as New York State, has nearly the same high proportion of dependent children, viz, 1 to 290.

According to Commissioner Lowell, of the State board of charities of New York, the administrative result of this policy has been to build up the private eleemosynary institutions at the expense of the public ones. She gives the following statement, covering a series of years to, show this:

Year.	Population.	For prisoners and public paupers.	For paupers in private institutions.	Total.
1850.....	515,547	\$421,882	\$9,863	\$431,745
1860.....	813,669	746,549	128,850	875,399
1870.....	942,292	1,355,615	334,828	1,690,443
1880.....	1,206,577	1,348,383	1,414,257	2,761,640
1890.....	1,600,000	1,949,100	1,845,872	3,794,972

The appropriations for 1890 to private instnutions fall under three heads:

For defective, sick, and vicious.....	\$133,565
For children admitted by managers.....	1,081,746
For board of children committed by magistrates.....	630,561
Total.....	1,845,872

After showing how ruthlessly the estimates for the public charities of the city were cut by the board of estimate and control, she says:

The point to which I wish to call attention is that the city continues, at the bidding of the legislature, to pay without protest, year by year, increasing sums for the support of public dependents under the care of private persons in private institutions, many of whom but for this provision would probably not be dependent at all, while at the same time the public dependents under the care of public officers in public institutions are housed in buildings which are in danger of falling down and are a discredit to the city.

So manifest have been the evils entailed by this system of public subsidies to private institutions that in some States, as for instance in Illinois, it is definitely forbidden by the constitution.

On the other hand, it should be said that in some branches of work the private institutions that receive public aid have done better than the strictly public ones. This I understand to be generally true as regards the education of the blind and of the deaf and dumb. The freedom from partisan politics which the private organization gives enables the institutions to do much better work. But it should be said that the evils of private management do not usually develop until the institutions have been in operation some time, and the recent investigation of the Philadelphia Institution for the Instruction of the Blind shows that even in this line of work the close private corporation is a dangerous agent in doing work that the State pays for.

## PUBLIC AID TO CHARITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE I.—*Appropriations for charities in the District of Columbia for the thirteen years ending June 30, 1892.*

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE.—This table concerns itself with appropriations only. In some few cases the appropriation may have lapsed, in whole or in part, because not used. In other cases an appropriation is merely a reappropriation of sums previously saved, as the \$4,000 for the Asylum Hospital, line 7, column XI. Both these sources of errors are insignificant. Only appropriations for such institutions as serve the poor of the District are included. The standing Federal appropriation for the education of the blind is not included, and the appropriations for the education of the deaf and dumb and the feeble minded are only included when they have been placed in the annual District appropriation bill. In some cases the form of the appropriation left it doubtful whether certain small amounts were for construction or maintenance.

	Nature of the institutions or agencies. (I.)	Name of the institution or agency. (II.)	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
			Construc- tion. (III.)	Maintenance. (IV.)	Construc- tion. (V.)	Maintenance. (VI.)	Construc- tion. (VII.)	Maintenance. (VIII.)	Construc- tion. (IX.)	Maintenance. (X.)
1	A.—PUBLIC.									
2	I. Federal.....	Government Hospital for the Insane.....		\$17,000.00		\$37,000.00		\$45,198.13		\$43,200.00
3		Freedmen's Hospital.....		41,736.00		41,800.00		44,200.00		50,000.00
4		Totals for class I.....		58,736.00		78,800.00		89,998.13		93,200.00
5	II. District.....	Washington Asylum.....		45,248.82		38,040.00		45,944.61		45,820.00
6		(I) Almshouse.....					\$3,700.00			
7		(II) Hospital.....								
8		(III) Workhouse.....			\$10,000.00		4,500.00		\$1,000.00	
9		Reform School.....		20,000.00	8,500.00	25,000.00		34,364.00		37,950.00
10		Health department (physicians to the poor and medicines). Police department:		8,500.00		8,500.00		8,500.00		9,000.00
11		(I) Outdoor relief.....								
12		(II) Transportation for paupers and prisoners.		2,500.00		3,507.95		3,072.49		3,000.00
13		Georgetown Almshouse.....		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00
14		Pest Hospital.....								
15	Totals for class II.....		78,048.82	18,500.00	76,847.95	8,200.00	93,681.10	1,000.00	97,570.00	
16	Totals for class A.....		136,784.82	18,500.00	155,647.95	8,200.00	183,679.23	1,000.00	190,770.00	
17	B.—PRIVATE.									
18	I. Receiving purely Federal subsidies.	Providence Hospital.....		15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00	3,500.00	15,000.00
19		Garfield Hospital.....								
20		Totals for class I.....		15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00	3,500.00	15,000.00
21	II. Receiving District subsidies.	Children's Hospital.....		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
22										
23	1. Medical charities...	Columbia Hospital for Women.....		12,000.00	3,000.00	15,000.00	800.00	15,000.00		15,000.00
24		Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.								2,900.00
25		Eastern Dispensary.....								
26		Homeopathic Dispensary.....								



27		National Homeopathic Hospital Association.							
28		Women's Dispensary							
29		Totals for class 1	17,000.00	3,000.00	20,000.00	800.00	20,000.00		22,900.00
30	2. Institutions for children.	Church Orphanage							
31		Colored Foundlings' Home							
32		German Orphan Asylum		10,000.00				5,000.00	
33		National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	6,500.00		6,500.00		6,500.00		6,500.00
34		St. Ann's Infant Asylum	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
35		Washington Hospital for Foundlings.							
36		Totals for class 2	11,500.00	10,000.00	11,500.00		11,500.00	5,000.00	11,500.00
37	3. Reformatories and industrial schools.	Association for Works of Mercy							
38		House of the Good Shepherd							
39		Industrial Home School	5,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
40		Mission School of Cookery							
41		St. Rose's Industrial School							
42		Totals for class 3	5,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
43	4. Temporary homes...	Hope and Help Mission							
44		National Temperance Home							
45		Night Lodging House Association							400.00
46		Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.							
47		Women's Christian Association	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
48		Young Women's Christian Home							
49		Totals for class 4	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,400.00
50	5. Homes for the aged	Aged Women's Home							360.00
51		Little Sisters of the Poor		5,000.00					
52		Totals for class 5		5,000.00					360.00
53	6. Unclassified	Associated Charities							
54		Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.							
55		Penny Lunch	1,500.00						
56		Sundry associations or agencies	6,500.00		2,160.00		6,500.00		100.00
57		Instruction of feeble minded							
58		Totals for class 6	8,000.00		2,160.00		6,500.00		100.00
59		Totals for class II	46,500.00	18,000.00	48,660.00	5,800.00	48,000.00	5,000.00	45,260.00
60		Totals for class B	61,500.00	18,000.00	63,660.00	5,800.00	63,000.00	8,500.00	60,260.00
61		Totals for all institutions	198,284.82	36,500.00	219,307.95	14,000.00	246,679.23	9,509.00	251,030.00
62		Totals for all institutions, construction and maintenance combined.	198,284.82	255,807.95		260,679.23		260,530.00	

TABLE I.—*Appropriations for charities in the District of Columbia for the thirteen years ending June 30, 1892—Continued.*

Nature of the institutions or agencies.	Name of institution or agency.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
		Construc- tion. (XI.)	Maintenance. (XII.)	Construc- tion. (XIII.)	Maintenance. (XIV.)	Construc- tion. (XV.)	Maintenance. (XVI.)	Construc- tion. (XVII.)	Maintenance. (XVIII.)
1 A—BLIC.									
2 I. Federal .....	Government Hospital for the Insane..		\$46,700.00		\$50,436.00		\$53,462.00		\$75,132.00
3	Freedmen's Hospital .....		50,000.00	\$1,500.00	49,000.00	\$1,260.00	49,900.00		52,575.00
4	Totals for class I .....		96,700.00	1,500.00	99,436.00	1,260.00	103,362.00		127,707.00
5 II. District .....	Washington Asylum .....		45,820.00	5,750.00	46,560.00		49,680.00	\$2,000.00	51,885.00
6	(I) Almshouse .....								
7	(II) Hospital .....	\$4,000.00						3,500.00	
8	(III) Workhouse .....					20,000.00			
9	Reform School .....		32,950.00		32,916.00		36,616.00	27,980.70	36,616.00
10	Health department (physicians to the poor and medicines).		8,580.00		8,580.00		8,111.58		8,580.00
11	Police department.)								
12	(I) Outdoor relief .....		1,800.00		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,100.00
13	(II) Transportation for paupers and prisoners.		3,000.00		3,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00
14	Georgetown Almshouse .....		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00
15	Pest Hospital .....						600.00		
16	Totals for class II .....	4,000.00	93,950.00	5,750.00	94,856.00	20,000.00	102,807.58	33,480.70	104,981.00
17	Totals for class A .....	4,000.00	190,650.00	7,250.00	194,292.00	21,260.00	206,169.58	33,480.70	232,688.00
18 B.—PRIVATE.									
19 I. Receiving purely Federal subsidies.	Providence Hospital .....		15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00
20	Garfield Hospital .....						7,500.00		10,000.00
21	Totals for class I .....		15,000.00		15,000.00		22,500.00		25,000.00
22 II. Receiving District subsidies.	Children's Hospital .....		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
23 1. Medical charity .....	Columbia Hospital for Women .....	5,320.53	15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00
24	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.		2,400.00		2,400.00		2,400.00		2,400.00
25	Eastern Dispensary .....								
26	Homeopathic Dispensary .....				240.00		240.00		125.00
27	National Homeopathic Hospital Asso- ciation.					15,000.00		5,000.00	
28	Woman's Dispensary .....		220.00		150.00		150.00		265.00
29	Totals for class 1 .....	5,320.53	22,620.00		22,790.00	15,000.00	22,790.00	5,000.00	22,790.00



30	2. Institutions for children.	Church Orphanage .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
31		Colored Foundlings' Home .....					
32		German Orphan Asylum .....	20,000.00	7,000.00	2,000.00	9,000.00	18,000.00
33		National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.					6,500.00
34		St. Ann's Infant Asylum .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
35		Washington Hospital for Foundlings.					3,500.00
36		Totals for class 2.....	20,000.00	13,500.00	2,000.00	13,500.00	18,000.00
37	3. Reformatories and industrial schools.	Association for Works of Mercy .....				100.00	5,000.00
38		House of the Good Shepherd.....					5,000.00
39		Industrial Home School .....	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,000.00	3,500.00	10,000.00
40		Mission School of Cookery .....					5,000.00
41		St. Rose's Industrial School .....					
42		Totals for class 3.....	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,100.00	18,500.00	10,000.00
43	4. Temporary homes ..	Hope and Help Mission.....					
44		National Temperance Home .....					
45		Night Lodging House Association.....		400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
46		Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.					
47		Woman's Christian Association .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
48		Young Women's Christian Home .....					
49		Totals for class 4.....	5,000.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00
50	5. Homes for the aged..	Aged Women's Home .....		250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
51		Little Sisters of the Poor .....		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
52		Totals for class 5.....		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
53	6. Unclassified.....	Associated Charities .....					
54		Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.					
55		Penny Lunch .....					
56		Sundry associations or agencies .....					
57		Instruction of feeble minded .....					
58		Totals for class 6.....					
59		Totals for class II.....	25,320.53	51,120.00	27,000.00	54,440.00	33,000.00
60		Totals for class B.....	25,320.53	66,120.00	27,000.00	69,440.00	33,000.00
61		Totals for all institutions.....	29,320.53	256,770.00	34,250.00	263,732.00	54,260.00
62		Totals for all institutions, construction, and maintenance combined.	286,090.53	297,982.00	336,469.58	371,108.70	

TABLE I.—Appropriations for charities in the District of Columbia for the thirteen years ending June 30, 1892.—Continued.

	Nature of the institutions or agencies.	Name of the institution or agency.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
			Construction. (XIX.)	Maintenance. (XX.)	Construction. (XXI.)	Maintenance. (XXII.)	Construction. (XXIII.)	Maintenance. (XXIV.)	Construction. (XXV.)	Maintenance. (XXVI.)
1	A.—PUBLIC.									
2	I. Federal.....	Government Hospital for the Insane .....		\$75,132. 00		\$79,185. 00		\$85,000. 00		\$87,500. 00
3		Freedmen's Hospital .....		53,840. 00		51,875. 00	\$2,500. 00	51,525. 00	\$2,500. 00	51,525. 00
4		Totals for class I .....		128,972. 00		131,060. 00	2,500. 00	136,525. 00	2,500. 00	139,025. 00
5	II. District .....	Washington Asylum .....		53,305. 00	\$3,400. 00	53,415. 00		53,415. 00		58,715. 00
6		(I) Almshouse .....							4,200. 00	
7		(II) Hospital .....							26,400. 00	
8		(III) Workhouse .....	\$9,700. 00	36,476. 00	5,650. 00	38,596. 00	1,300. 00	38,596. 00	300. 00	39,396. 00
9		Reform School .....		8,580. 00		9,840. 00		10,470. 00		10,420. 00
10		Health department (physicians to the poor and medicines).								
11		Police department:								
12		(I) Outdoor relief .....		2,000. 00		1,954. 00		1,730. 00		1,000. 00
13		(II) Transportation for paupers and prisoners.		4,000. 00		4,000. 00		4,000. 00		4,000. 00
14		Georgetown Almshouse .....								
15		Pest Hospital .....								
16		Totals for class II .....	9,700. 00	104,361. 00	9,050. 00	107,805. 00	1,300. 00	108,211. 00	30,900. 00	113,531. 00
17	Totals for class A .....	9,700. 00	233,333. 00	9,050. 00	238,865. 00	3,800. 00	244,736. 00	33,400. 00	252,556. 00	
18	B.—PRIVATE.									
19	I. Receiving purely Federal subsidies.	Providence Hospital.....		17,000. 00		17,000. 00		17,000. 00		19,000. 00
20		Garfield Hospital .....		10,000. 00		10,000. 00		12,500. 00		15,000. 00
21		Totals for class I.....		27,000. 00		27,000. 00		29,500. 00		34,000. 00
22	II. Receiving District subsidies.	Children's Hospital.....		5,000. 00		5,000. 00		5,000. 00		10,000. 00
23	1. Medical charities....	Columbia Hospital for Women.....		15,000. 00	11,300. 00	15,000. 00		20,000. 00		20,000. 00
24		Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.		2,400. 00	12,250. 00	2,400. 00		2,400. 00	30,000. 00	2,400. 00
25		Eastern Dispensary .....				300. 00		400. 00		450. 00
26		Homeopathic Dispensary .....		125. 00		250. 00		350. 00		430. 00
27		National Homeopathic Hospital Association.	3,000. 00		3,500. 00	3,000. 00		5,000. 00	6,000. 00	6,000. 00
28		Woman's Dispensary .....		300. 00		300. 00		350. 00		400. 00
29		Totals for class 1 .....	3,000. 00	22,825. 00	27,050. 00	26,250. 00		33,500. 00	36,000. 00	39,680. 00

30	2. Institution for children.	Church Orphanage .....	6,000.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
31		Colored Foundlings' Home .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	2,000.00
32		German Orphan Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	6,000.00
33		National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children .....	.....	7,000.00	.....	9,000.00	.....	9,000.00	.....	10,000.00
34		St. Ann's Infant Asylum .....	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,500.00
35		Washington Hospital for Foundlings .....	.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	7,000.00
36		Totals for class 2 .....	6,000.00	21,500.00	9,600.00	24,500.00	10,700.00	23,500.00	.....	33,000.00
37	3. Reformatories and industrial schools.	Association for Works of Mercy .....	3,000.00	.....	3,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	6,042.00	2,000.00
38		House of the Good Shepherd .....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
39		Industrial Home School .....	.....	10,000.00	1,500.00	10,000.00	6,700.00	10,500.00	500.00	13,500.00
40		Mission School of Cookery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
41		St. Rose's Industrial School .....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	2,500.00	.....
42		Totals for class 3 .....	11,600.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00	29,700.00	13,100.00	9,042.00	18,600.00
43	4. Temporary homes...	Hope and Help Mission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
44		National Temperance Home .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
45		Night Lodging House Association .....	.....	400.00	1,500.00	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
46		Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
47		Women's Christian Association .....	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
48		Young Women's Christian Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
49		Totals for class 4 .....	.....	4,400.00	1,500.00	6,900.00	.....	11,400.00	.....	11,400.00
50	5. Homes for the aged	Aged Women's Home .....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
51		Little Sisters of the Poor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52		Totals for class 5 .....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
53	6. Unclassified .....	Associated Charities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
54		Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500.00
55		Penny Lunch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		Sundry associations or agencies .....	.....	695.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57		Instruction of feeble minded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58		Totals for class 6 .....	.....	695.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500.00
59		Totals for class II .....	20,600.00	59,670.00	48,150.00	69,400.00	40,400.00	81,800.00	45,042.00	114,480.00
60		Totals for class B .....	20,600.00	86,670.00	48,150.00	96,400.00	40,400.00	111,300.00	45,042.00	148,480.00
61		Totals for all institutions .....	30,300.00	320,003.00	57,200.00	335,265.00	44,200.00	356,036.00	78,442.00	401,036.00
62		Totals for all institutions, construction and maintenance combined .....	350,303.00	.....	392,465.00	.....	400,236.00	.....	479,478.00	.....

TABLE I.—Appropriations for charities in the District of Columbia for the thirteen years ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

Nature of the institutions or agencies.	Name of the institution or agency.	1892.		Totals for 13 years by institutions and classes.		Construction and maintenance combined for 13 years, by institutions. (XXXI.)	Construction and maintenance combined for 13 years, by groups and classes. (XXXII.)
		Construction. (XXVII.)	Maintenance. (XXVIII.)	Construction. (XXIX.)	Maintenance. (XXX.)		
<b>A.—PUBLIC.</b>							
<b>I. Federal</b>	Government Hospital for the Insane		\$90,590.00		\$785,515.13	\$785,515.13	
	Freedmen's Hospital		52,525.00	\$7,760.00	641,101.00	648,861.00	
	Totals for class I.		143,095.00	7,760.00	1,426,616.13		\$1,434,376.13
<b>II. District</b>	Washington Asylum	\$550.00	63,875.00	11,700.00	651,723.43	663,423.43	
	(I) Almshouse			3,700.00		3,700.00	
	(II) Hospital	1,300.00		13,000.00		13,000.00	
	(III) Workhouse	5,000.00		66,900.00		66,900.00	
	Reform School	6,400.00	40,200.50	59,830.70	449,676.50	509,507.20	
	Health department (physicians to the poor and medicines)		10,900.00		118,561.58	118,561.58	
	Police department:						
	(I) Outdoor relief		500.00		15,084.00	15,084.00	
	(II) Transportation for paupers and prisoners		4,000.00		46,080.44	46,080.44	
	Georgetown Almshouse				14,400.00	14,400.00	
	Pest Hospital				600.00	600.00	
	Totals for class II.	13,250.00	119,475.50	155,130.70	1,296,125.95		1,451,256.65
	Totals for class A.	13,250.00	262,570.50	162,890.70	2,722,742.08		2,885,632.78
<b>B.—PRIVATE.</b>							
<b>I. Receiving purely Federal subsidies.</b>	Providence Hospital		19,000.00	3,500.00	209,000.00	212,500.00	
	Garfield Hospital		15,000.00		80,000.00	80,000.00	
	Totals for class I.		34,000.00	3,500.00	289,000.00		292,500.00
<b>II. Receiving District subsidies.</b>	Children's Hospital		10,000.00		75,000.00	75,000.00	
<b>I. Medical charity</b>	Columbia Hospital for Women		20,000.00	20,420.53	207,000.00	227,420.53	
	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital		2,400.00	42,250.00	24,500.00	66,750.00	
	Eastern Dispensary		450.00		1,600.00	1,600.00	
	Homeopathic Dispensary		430.00		2,190.00	2,190.00	
	National Homeopathic Hospital Association	3,000.00	6,000.00	35,500.00	20,000.00	55,500.00	
	Woman's Dispensary		400.00		2,535.00	2,535.00	
	Totals for class I.	3,000.00	39,680.00	98,170.53	332,825.00		430,995.53

30	2. Institutions for children	Church Orphanage .....	2,000.00	10,000.00	14,000.00	24,000.00	.....
31		Colored Foundlings' Home .....	2,000.00	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
32		German Orphan Asylum .....	6,000.00	25,000.00	12,000.00	37,000.00	.....
33		National Association for the Relief of Desti- tute Colored Women and Children .....	10,000.00	43,200.00	98,000.00	141,200.00	.....
34		St. Ann's Infant Asylum .....	6,500.00	.....	71,000.00	71,000.00	.....
35		Washington Hospital for Foundlings .....	6,000.00	9,100.00	33,000.00	42,100.00	.....
36		Totals for class 2 .....	32,500.00	87,300.00	234,000.00	.....	321,300.00
37	3. Reformatories and indus- trial schools.	Association for Works of Mercy .....	3,000.00	21,142.00	9,100.00	30,242.00	.....
38		House of the Good Shepherd .....	3,000.00	23,000.00	6,000.00	29,000.00	.....
39		Industrial Home School .....	11,500.00	17,200.00	155,000.00	142,200.00	.....
40		Mission School of Cookery .....	100.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
41		St. Rose's Industrial School .....	2,500.00	22,500.00	2,500.00	25,000.00	.....
42		Totals for class 3 .....	20,100.00	83,842.00	142,900.00	.....	226,742.00
43	4. Temporary homes .....	Hope and Help Mission .....	1,000.00	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
44		National Temperance Home .....	2,000.00	.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	.....
45		Night Lodging House Association .....	400.00	1,500.00	3,600.00	5,100.00	.....
46		Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors .....	2,500.00	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
47		Women's Christian Association .....	4,000.00	.....	59,000.00	59,000.00	.....
48		Young Women's Christian Home .....	1,000.00	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
49		Totals for class 4 .....	10,900.00	1,500.00	85,600.00	.....	87,100.00
50	5. Homes for the aged .....	Aged Women's Home .....	300.00	.....	2,510.00	2,510.00	.....
51		Little Sisters of the Poor .....	.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00	.....
52		Totals for class 5 .....	300.00	30,000.00	2,510.00	.....	32,510.00
53	6. Unclassified .....	Associated Charities .....	250.00	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....
54		Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	10,500.00	.....	21,000.00	21,000.00	.....
55		Penny Lunch .....	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
56		Sundry associations or agencies .....	.....	.....	15,955.00	15,955.00	.....
57		Instruction of feeble minded .....	3,400.00	.....	3,400.00	3,400.00	.....
58		Totals for class 6 .....	14,150.00	.....	43,105.00	.....	43,105.00
59		Totals for class II .....	3,000.00	117,630.00	300,812.53	840,940.00	1,141,752.53
60		Totals for class B .....	3,000.00	151,630.00	304,312.53	1,129,940.00	1,434,252.53
61		Totals for all institutions .....	16,250.00	414,200.50	467,203.23	3,852,682.08	4,319,885.31
62		Totals for all institutions, construction and maintenance combined.	430,450.50	.....	4,319,885.31	.....	.....



For our present purposes the charities that serve the poor of the District divide themselves first into two classes, public and private. By a public institution is meant one the managers of which are appointed by public officials, the property of which belongs to the Federal or District government, and which can, at the will of Congress, be abolished or changed as that body thinks best. By a private institution is meant one holding a charter as an eleemosynary corporation under some general or special act of Congress, which charter is a contract between the corporation and the State. Such bodies are usually governed by the contributing members or by a board of managers that select their own successors, and the title to all property usually vests in the corporation. The *ex-officio* membership of certain public officials on the board of managers does not make such a body a public corporation. In the reports from this office the term "close corporation" will be used only in its technical sense—to denote a corporation the members of which have a right to choose their own successors in perpetuity.

Of the public institutions that do charitable work for the residents of the district, two are purely Federal in their organization. In Table I, appended hereto, they are placed in Group I under Class A, at the top of the list. As it seems unnecessary to burden the table with amounts expended for the destitute not of the District, I have given as the annual amounts appropriated for the Government Hospital for the Insane only those which are used to provide for the indigent insane of the District. The amounts given in the table are those provided for in the annual District appropriation bill, and are derived, like all other District funds, half from local taxation and half from the Federal Treasury. The Freedmen's Hospital, on the other hand, is mainly occupied by patients who would go to any large general hospital maintained by the city. While many of them come from a distance, the proportion that do so is not very much greater than in similar institutions in the District. I have therefore given the total amount received by this institution during the thirteen years covered by the table, although the whole of it came from the Federal Treasury. The hospital has not cost the taxpayers of the District a dollar, though its work is mainly of a kind that the District would have to undertake were it not performed by the General Government.

Among the public charities maintained by the District, Class A, Group II, I have included some of a quasi correctional character. The expense of maintaining the workhouse is not separable from the cost of maintaining the other branches of the asylum, and I have made no attempt at separation, except under the head of "construction," where it was partially possible. The Reform School is manifestly largely of a correctional nature, but many boys are sent there as much because they are likely to go astray as because they have actually committed some offense. The item for the transportation of "paupers and prisoners" could not readily be separated into its component parts, and did not seem to be of enough importance to warrant the effort. The physicians to the poor, under the health officer, are unknown to the annual appropriation bills, but are provided for by the Commissioners out of the money appropriated by Congress for "the relief of the poor." For the earlier years I could not get the exact amount so expended, and have simply estimated it. The Georgetown almshouse was discontinued after 1887.

Of the private institutions, Class B, two receive purely Federal subsidies, Providence and Garfield hospitals. Providence Hospital was incorporated towards the close of the war. In 1866 \$30,000 was given



it for construction, and each year the Surgeon-General was authorized to make with it a contract for the care of a specified number of "transient paupers, medical and surgical cases." The theory apparently was that as the Federal Government gave all the public money the institution receiving it ought to care only for the nonresident sick poor. In 1887 the annual subsidy was first changed to its present form, "to provide for — patients who are destitute in the city of Washington." The number of patients is now 95, and the amount given \$19,000. The usual proportion of the patients are residents of the District, and while the permits to enter must come from the Surgeon-General, yet as that officer has small means of knowing the requirements of the destitute poor of the District, the patients are really admitted by the sister in charge, or on application to the sanitary officer of the District. Garfield Hospital has gone through somewhat the same development. In 1882 it was given all the property of the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home. In 1886 it received its first annual subsidy to enable it to provide for "transient persons unable to pay," the number of free beds to be provided not being named. In 1888 the word "transient" was dropped from the appropriation bill; so that this institution also is subsidized by the Federal Government in return for work done for the District poor.

I give at some length the historical explanation of how the National Government has come to expend during the thirteen years, covered by the table, \$941,361 (See Table I, lines 3, 19, and 20, column XXXI) for the sick poor of the District, because the very fact that it has done so appears to be imperfectly appreciated by many interested in the charities of the District, and even by some of the District officers themselves.

Until quite recently the Federal Government also provided out of its own Treasury for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the feeble minded, and it still so provides for the education of the blind. The amount for the education of the deaf and dumb was first charged to the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and that for the education of the feeble minded for the current fiscal year.

#### PRIVATE CHARITIES RECEIVING DISTRICT SUBSIDIES.

At the beginning of the thirteen years covered by the table only eight private charities received appropriations from District funds, while during the current year twenty-eight private institutions are thus subsidized. A small derivative table, No. 2, serves to bring out the leading points regarding the appropriations received by the public institutions of the District, as compared with the private institutions receiving District subsidies.

TABLE NO. II.

*District appropriations for public as compared with private charities.*

	Number of institutions.		Total for maintenance.			Total for whole period of 13 years.		
	1880.	1892.	1880.	1892.	Per cent of increase.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction and maintenance combined.
Public institutions.....	5	5	\$78,048.82	\$119,475.50	160	\$155,130.70	\$1,296,125.95	\$1,351,256.65
Private institutions.....	8	28	46,500.00	117,630.00	253	300,812.53	840,940.00	1,141,752.53
Total.....			124,548.82	237,105.50	.....	455,943.23	2,137,065.95	2,493,009.18

From this table we see that the amount given for maintenance to private charitable institutions at the beginning of the period was a little less than one-third of the whole amount, while at the close of the period it is a little less than one-half. The number of public institutions has remained five, and the number of private institutions subsidized has increased from eight to twenty-eight. The most surprising fact, however, is that the District has given to private institutions nearly twice as much money to be used in acquiring real estate and erecting buildings as it has granted to its own public institutions. Were we to deduct the \$66,900 charged to the workhouse, a purely correctional institution, it would appear that more than three-fourths of the money appropriated for the purpose of permanent improvements in charitable institutions was given to private corporations to spend. With the single exception of the Little Sisters of the Poor no institution receiving money to be used in construction has ever failed to receive subsequent appropriations for maintenance; and an urgent appeal was made on behalf of this institution to the last Congress, and has been pressed upon me since my coming to the office of superintendent. It is thus evident that the drift is towards subsidized rather than towards publicly administered institutions for providing for the poor of the District, and if the strong tendency brought out by the figures given should continue for a few years more we would be so fully committed to the policy indicated, vested interests would become so great, log-rolling would be so feasible, that the course of development could only be altered by great effort and at great sacrifice. Without assuming that such a development is undesirable we may safely assert that it should not be allowed to come about without being decided on, and that it should not be decided on without being considered. As the principal work of the superintendent of charities must for a time be the formulation of a policy in this matter I give certain tentative propositions to indicate how the matter at present lies in my own mind:

(1) Many things that it is highly desirable that private benevolence should do it is not proper for the state to do or to aid in doing. For instance, to provide for the aged poor more liberally and ostensibly more honorably than is done in the poorhouse is a work frequently and properly undertaken by private benevolence. Churches are usually glad to do this for the destitute of their own faith, and for an indefinite number of others. The state may not aid them in this work for several reasons. First, because it gives a claim as of right to applicants for relief. They would ask admission to a private institution as a favor, but from one receiving public money they would claim it as a right. Secondly, the demand for such relief is very expansive. The amounts to be expected from private givers are very limited, but the public is supposed to have an indefinitely deep pocket, and the poor nearing decrepitude are not afraid to depend on it. There are probably a good many hundreds of old people in Washington at the present time whose children or relatives would move away and desert them, or otherwise turn them adrift, were it certain that some place less dreaded than the almshouse would receive and care for them. I have known a prostitute to support her decrepit mother for years, rather than allow her to go to the almshouse, who was yet looking all the while for some way a shade more honorable of unloading the burden on the public. Thirdly, for the state to provide better for some of the aged poor than for others is a discrimination which it is hard to defend. When some of the foregoing considerations were urged upon those managing an institution where a few old people are given a permanent home they replied, "Some might perhaps at different times be sent to the almshouse. The objections

are the name of it (near the Eastern Branch as to health and the penal institutions as to reputation) and the Potter's field at the end. Many, indeed most, are of such a class as would pain us all, and you also, to send them there." The reply to this can only be that many of a similar class are probably already at the almshouse. Either it is a proper place for the state to place them or it is not. If it is, others may as properly go there; if it is not, our sympathies should go out first to those already there, and we should see to it that the place is made a proper one for them to stay. Fourthly, to make more costly provision for one class of dependents, and by so doing to increase their numbers, may not properly be done from the public treasury, because while benefiting them we may so increase the burden of taxation as conceivably to tax yet other persons across the pauper line. Most American taxes tend to diffuse themselves, and to diffuse themselves along the line of least resistance. What we see is the increased comfort of certain old dependents; what we do not see, but ought always to remember, is the increase of tax burden, slight but positive, which often rests at last on very weak shoulders. No such shifting of the burden is possible where the support is freely given by individuals. Fifthly, and lastly, better provision for some dependents than the almshouse affords is ostensibly more honorable than almshouse relief, but it is not really so. A pauper, in the legal sense of the term, is one who receives unearned material aid from the state, and therefore the beneficiaries of private institutions receiving money aid are to all intents and purposes paupers, and might as well be called so. A temporary dodging of the fact and changing of the name will not change the fact, but may spoil the nomenclature. We have thus reviewed in a single instance the reasons why the state ought not to do or assist in doing that which it is entirely proper for individuals to undertake. Other examples will appear when we come to speak of the particular institutions receiving or asking subsidies.

(2) It frequently does positive harm to a charitable institution and sometimes wholly destroys its usefulness to receive public money. I can not conceive how a charity organization society or an associated charities society can possibly do its work as well with public money as it can without. It must command the interested confidence and support of the community, and it will hardly continue to do so unless it looks to that community for support. If the community have not confidence enough in it to support it its mission has failed. An institution that receives no public money is freer in all its operations, and is more highly valued by those that sustain and manage it. The beneficiaries also feel differently towards their benefactors. When visiting one subsidized institution in Washington the request was made that nothing should be said before the inmates that would inform them that the institution received any public money. I could understand the wish and presume that the inmates would work more faithfully, be more grateful for favors received, and finally "turn out better," because they were kept in ignorance of the fact. Yet I doubt the possibility or desirability of thus trying to use public money and at the same time trying to conceal the fact of doing so.

(3) State subsidies tend to dry up the springs of private benevolence. "If you will get me an appropriation as large as that received by the institution across the way I will never get up another fair or ask help of another private person," was the frank admission of the lady in charge of one of the Washington institutions. "Why don't you go to Congress?" is the commonest question with which the well-to-do of Washington put off those who solicit them to give aid to the local charities.

The general secretary of the associated charities informs me that after that organization had received \$1,000 from the Commissioners its private contributions promptly fell off. It will be found that those charitable organizations that have been receiving public subsidies for a series of years are those that now have least contributed to their treasuries by private persons. Private givers seem disinclined to have their "mites" overshadowed by a Congressional appropriation, and prefer to work for those enterprises that obtain nothing from Government. In many lines of work philanthropists were the pioneers, and after they had shown what was possible the state began to help, then took up the entire work, and the private donors turned their attention to other lines. This has been roughly the history of the education of the blind and of the deaf and dumb. It is a highly proper development; but the point of importance to us here is that, as the state takes hold, the private philanthropists let go. By comparing Table I and Table III it will be seen that those institutions that have received public subsidies during the longest periods now receive the least, proportionately, from private sources.

So thoroughly do some of the Washington charities appreciate the force of the two preceding points, that after mature consideration they have decided not to ask for public aid, though at first inclined to do so. They feel that they will be freer in their movements, and more thoroughly supported by the community if they do not even ask it. The Children's Country Home being in need of funds last July asked me to recommend that the Commissioners give them a small amount to help them through the summer. I explained why, in my opinion, it would be a serious blunder for that institution to take such a contribution even were it offered, and refused the request point-blank and without hesitation. This fact, together with a statement of the work of the Home, being made known through the daily papers, the result was that within three weeks the Home received from voluntary contributions nearly five times as much as they had asked the Commissioners to give. Other institutions to which, in their own interest, I accorded the favor of a refusal, have not yet had so much occasion to thank me for the discipline, but I am confident that they will be benefited by it in the end, and that certain institutions that are now on the list of subsidy receivers will eventually find it to their own interests to lead a more independent existence.

(4) The distinction which most people and many State constitutions seek to make between "sectarian" and "nonsectarian" institutions is of small importance for our present purpose. There is no general agreement as to definition of terms, and until some new reason for using them develops, they will be discarded in these reports. The only distinctions that are now made are between public and private institutions, and between open and close corporations.

(5) The advantages to the State of getting its dependents cared for by private organizations receiving public subsidies, is greatest when such a policy is first adopted, and diminishes with the lapse of time and the growth of the community. This will be apparent when we enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of the policy, and the truth of the proposition may be verified by examining the history of States that have experimented along this line.

(6) The advantages of granting public subsidies to private charities are, in brief—

(a) The personal attention and self-sacrifice of a considerable number of people is secured for the State's dependents without expense. Here should be included the services of the boards of trustees and lady vis-



itors and managers, of treasurers and other officials, whose duties are often onerous, and who give freely of their time, ability, and sympathy. Here also should be reckoned the practically unpaid services of the members of charitable or educational brotherhoods and sisterhoods.

(b) When the community is small and the number of dependents of a particular class is small, it enables the State to make provision for them at much less expense than would otherwise be possible.

(c) Where special technical skill and training is needed, as in the instruction of defectives, the tenure of office is more secure, and a thorough specialist will be more willing to undertake the work, and more likely to continue in it. Partisan politics are not as likely to interfere.

(7) The disadvantages of adopting the above policy are:

(a) Those already indicated in propositions 2 and 3.

(b) The State is responsible for the care of its dependents, but has not direct control of them.

(c) The institutions, especially the close corporations, tend to pass into the management of a small group of persons, easily get into ruts, and are much harder to get out than public institutions. The institution and its growth comes to be an end in itself, irrespective of the needs of beneficiaries. The system, when extensive, is stiff and not adaptable to new needs and new and better methods of work.

(d) A sort of process of fission, to use a term from natural science, leads to the undue multiplication of institutions. Disagreements among managers take place along the lines of religious or medical or social cleavage, and new institutions are started while the old ones at the same time remain in existence. Institutions are built up and public support is solicited and lobbied for from motives which are possibly not unworthy but are certainly noncharitable. Maryland might afford us some good examples of this, and I know of no State or city that has subsidized private charities for a considerable period where they might not be found.

(e) Work done tends to be measured by quantity and not by quality. Beneficiaries are admitted without due care in order that their number may form the basis of an appeal for larger amounts of aid. New York's experience with institutions for dependent children, and Pennsylvania's with medical charities, are suggestive in this connection. Where this result is reached it is most mischievous and deplorable, not so much because of needless expense as because of the needless degradation of many who might and should have been self-sustaining had they not been lured across the pauper line by the pernicious laxity of the charitable institutions in the matter of admissions.

(8) Where the State makes adequate provision for the systematic supervision and inspection of such institutions as receive public subsidies the dangers to be feared are greatly reduced. The passage of the act creating the office of superintendent of charities for the District of Columbia led to the reorganization and reform of some of its subsidized charities even before any person had been appointed to fill the position.

(9) The most important points in connection with the administration of a charitable institution are the rules governing the admission of beneficiaries and the manner in which these rules are practically applied. One reason why the system of private institutions has succeeded so well in the instruction of the blind and of the deaf and dumb is that the number in these classes of beneficiaries is strictly and obviously limited. With other classes, as children, the sick, etc., "the State should have some standard of indigency, and some assurance that the standard will be applied."

## DISTRICT CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

TABLE III.—Charities receiving District aid: Finances for the year ending June 30, 1891.

	Name of institution.	Resources and liabilities.			Income from—		
		Estimated value of property owned.	Outstanding debts.	Rate of interest.	Endowments.	Private contributions and donations.	Public funds.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1	Medical charities:						
2	Central Dispensary and			<i>Per ct.</i>			
3	Emergency Hospital.....	\$50,000.00	\$15,000.00	6		\$795.67	\$2,400.00
4	Children's Hospital.....	256,395.00	28,000.00	5	\$4,200.00	3,500.87	10,000.00
5	Columbia Hospital for Women	300,000.00					20,000.00
6	Eastern Dispensary.....					474.00	450.00
7	Homeopathic Dispensary.....				17.50	831.87	475.00
8	National Homeopathic Hospital Association.....	40,000.00	5,660.00			2,286.40	12,000.00
9	Woman's Dispensary and Hospital.....					(a)	400.00
9	Physicians to the poor, medicines, and printing prescriptions.....						10,420.00
	Total.....	646,395.00	48,660.00		4,217.50	7,888.81	56,145.00
10	Institutions for children:						
11	Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish.....	46,000.00	5,000.00	6	727.78	10,993.42	1,500.00
12	German Orphan Asylum.....	60,600.00			550.00	3,148.38	6,000.00
13	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	49,024.00				277.33	10,000.00
14	Colored Foundlings' Home (managed by the above).....					60.00	2,000.00
15	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	150,000.00	9,000.00		120.00	2,526.00	6,500.00
16	Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....	86,330.00			241.00	1,941.55	7,000.00
	Total.....	391,954.00	14,000.00		1,638.78	18,946.68	33,000.00
17	Industrial and reformatory institutions:						
18	Association for Works of Mercy.....	24,000.00				1,298.42	2,000.00
19	House of the Good Shepherd.....	60,000.00	25,000.00	5		400.00	3,000.00
20	Industrial Home School.....	100,000.00				100.00	13,500.00
21	Mission School of Cookery.....					61,168.45	100.00
22	St. Rose's Industrial School.....	50,000.00					2,500.00
	Total.....	234,000.00	25,000.00			2,966.87	21,100.00
23	Temporary homes:						
24	Hope and Help Mission.....	300.00				816.00	1,000.00
25	Night Lodging House Association.....	7,500.00				255.00	400.00
26	National Temperance Home.....					25.23	2,500.00
27	Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.....	750.00				271.09	2,500.00
28	Women's Christian Association.....	37,500.00				467.00	4,000.00
29	Young Women's Christian Home.....					783.97	1,000.00
	Total.....	46,050.00				2,618.29	11,400.00
30	Home for Aged Women.....	10,000.00				487.54	300.00
	Grand total.....	1,328,399.00	87,660.00		5,856.28	32,908.19	121,945.00

a Not reported.

b Estimated for calendar year 1890 from printed report.



TABLE III.—Charities receiving District aid, etc.—Continued.

	Name of institution.	Income from pay patients or inmates or from the work of inmates.	Per cent of income less earnings contributed by the District.	Expenditures for—			
				Salaries.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Payment of debts.
	I.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
1	Medical charities:						
2	Central Dispensary and						
3	Emergency Hospital .....		75	\$1,665.00	\$2,020.64		
4	Children's Hospital .....		56	4,975.92	10,019.63	\$995.31	
5	Columbia Hospital for Women	\$2,574.71	100	8,109.12	14,257.52		
6	Eastern Dispensary .....		49	120.95	854.39		
7	Homeopathic Dispensary .....		36	119.00	a1,157.52		
8	National Homeopathic Hospital Association .....	5,482.41	84	3,892.89	8,924.65	477.39	\$6,200.00
9	Woman's Dispensary and Hospital .....			212.50	b3,244.22		
	Physicians to the poor, medicines, and printing prescriptions .....		100	6,720.00	3,700.00		
	Total .....	8,057.12	82	25,815.38	44,178.57	1,472.70	6,200.00
10	Institutions for children:						
11	Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish .....		11	1,200.00	3,325.67	12,000.00	1,000.00
12	German Orphan Asylum .....	600.00	62	1,031.00	4,877.06	4,000.00	
13	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children .....		97	2,268.00	8,938.23		
14	Colored Foundlings' Home (managed by the above) .....	75.00	97	990.00	1,370.00		
15	St. Ann's Infant Asylum .....	731.45	71	3,588.00	5,333.91	1,224.10	
16	Washington Hospital for Foundlings .....		76	3,233.87	3,977.42	1,364.01	
	Total .....	1,406.45	61	12,310.87	27,822.29	18,588.11	1,000.00
17	Industrial and reformatory institutions:						
18	Association for Works of Mercy .....		61	600.00	1,706.00		
19	House of the Good Shepherd .....	3,324.75	88	75.00	6,134.15	1,000.00	
20	Industrial Home School .....		99	4,584.00	8,916.00		
21	Mission School of Cookery .....		8	557.00	711.45		
22	St. Rose's Industrial School .....	3,000.00	100	972.00	7,000.00	5,000.00	
	Total .....	6,324.75	88	6,788.00	24,467.60	6,000.00	
23	Temporary homes:						
24	Hope and Help Mission .....	300.00	56	360.00	1,776.85		
25	Night Lodging House Association .....		61	150.00	581.00		
26	National Temperance Home .....	2,386.00	99	889.56	4,130.44		
27	Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors .....		90	373.14	2,346.71		
28	Women's Christian Association .....	3,060.76	90	1,238.25	6,294.74	225.00	
29	Young Women's Christian Home .....	974.50	56	500.00	1,616.00		
	Total .....	6,721.26	81	3,510.95	16,745.74	225.00	
30	Home for Aged Women .....		38		546.00		
	Grand total .....	22,509.58	76	48,425.20	113,760.20	26,285.81	7,200.00

a Including \$192 for medicines to Homeopathic physicians to the poor.

b Including furnishings for wards.

TABLE III.—Charities receiving District aid, etc.—Continued.

	Name of institution.	Persons boarded and lodged in return for services.	Maintenance, including salaries.	Daily average number of inmates.	Cost per capita per annum. <sup>a</sup>	
					Gross.	Net.
	I.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
1	Medical charities:					
2	Central Dispensary and					
3	Emergency Hospital.....		\$3,685.64			
4	Children's Hospital.....	1 resident phys'n.	14,995.55	63.50	\$236.15	\$236.15
5	Columbia Hospital for Women		22,366.64	35.14	636.50	563.23
6	Eastern Dispensary.....		975.34			
7	Homeopathic Dispensary.....		1,276.52			
8	National Homeopathic Hospital Association.....	1 student, 1 waiter	12,817.54	25.66	499.51	285.86
9	Woman's Dispensary and Hospital.....		3,456.72			
10	Physicians to the poor, medicines, and printing prescriptions.....		10,420.00			
11	Total.....		69,993.95			
12	Institutions for children:					
13	Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish.....	1 sister	4,525.67	87.00	52.01	52.01
14	German Orphan Asylum.....	1 teacher	5,908.06	38.00	155.48	139.68
15	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	2 teachers	11,206.23	134.00	83.63	83.63
16	Colored Foundlings' Home (managed by the above).....		2,360.00	16.00	147.50	142.81
17	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	11 sisters	8,921.91	95.00	93.91	86.22
18	Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....		7,211.29	30.00	240.38	240.38
19	Total.....		40,133.16			
20	Industrial and reformatory institutions:					
21	Association for Works of Mercy.....	1 sister	62,533.00	17.50	144.74	131.77
22	House of the Good Shepherd.....	10 sisters	6,209.15	53.00	117.15	54.42
23	Industrial Home School.....	2 persons	13,500.00	100.00	135.00	135.00
24	Mission School of Cookery.....		1,268.45			
25	St. Rose's Industrial School.....	10 sisters	7,972.00	75.00	106.29	66.29
26	Total.....		31,482.60			
27	Temporary homes:					
28	Hope and Help Mission.....		2,136.85	11.00	194.26	166.99
29	Night Lodging House Association.....		731.00	4.93	148.27	148.27
30	National Temperance Home.....	1 person	5,020.00	19.38	259.03	135.91
31	Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.....		2,719.85	24.00	113.32	113.32
32	Women's Christian Association.....	6 persons c.	7,532.99	54.00	139.49	82.82
33	Young Women's Christian Home.....		2,116.00	16.00	132.25	71.32
34	Total.....		20,256.69			
35	Home for Aged Women.....		546.00	12.50	43.68	43.68
36	Grand total.....	48 persons	162,412.40	946.28		

<sup>a</sup> "Gross cost" obtained by dividing maintenance by average number of inmates: "net cost, by same division after deducting from maintenance the amount received from 'pay patients or inmates, or from the work of inmates.'"

<sup>b</sup> Calendar year 1890.

<sup>c</sup> Convalescents and those but partially competent.

Table No. III gives a general view of the finances of twenty-six District charities for the last fiscal year. With one exception they are private institutions, receiving District subsidies. The aggregate value of the property owned by these institutions is \$1,328,399, and their total indebtedness is \$87,660, leaving as the aggregate value of the various plants \$1,240,739. During the year they received as income from endowments \$5,856.28; from private contributions and donations, including the proceeds of fairs, entertainments, etc., \$32,908.19, and from the District treasury \$121,945, making a total income from benevolent sources of \$154,843.19, of which the District contributed about 76 per cent. In addition to this, the institutions received from pay patients or inmates, or from the work of inmates, \$22,509.58. In expending the sums at their disposal the institutions paid out for salaries \$48,425.20; for other forms of maintenance, \$113,760.20 for construction, including purchase of real estate, \$26,285.81; and for the payment of debts previously contracted, \$7,200. During the year a daily average of 48 persons gave their entire time to the work of the institutions here listed for no other tangible consideration than the bare necessities of life. Most of these are members of the religious orders, but not all.

Twenty of the institutions receive patients or inmates, and the average daily population of these amounted to 946.28 beneficiaries. The daily average at the temporary homes was obtained in some instances by adding the number of lodgings to the number of meals and dividing the sum by  $4 \times 365$ . A majority of the reports from the institutions as to daily average number of beneficiaries appear to be based on an estimate rather than on a calculation, because the records have not previously been so kept as to give the data needed to answer the inquiry. Most of the estimates are tolerably near the correct figure, doubtless, but more accurate returns are hoped for hereafter. In one case, that of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, I made the estimate myself after a careful examination of the books of the institution. I am especially doubtful as to the accuracy of that estimate. The institutions are of such diverse character that the general average "per capita cost of maintenance" has very little significance of any sort. The only helpful comparisons must be those between institutions of like character, and will be made when we take up the groups separately. It should also be said that no consideration of the cost of maintenance should be made apart from a consideration of the character of the service rendered. Cheapness of service is a desirable thing in work such as these institutions are doing, but there are other things much more essential.

It must be apparent to one who scans this table, and who remembers that a large share of the property owned by the institutions has come to them by Congressional grant, that, since the Government contributes more than three-fourths of their annual income, it has a right to a dominant voice in their management, and if it refrains from exercising such right, it is on grounds of expediency alone. Congress has always reserved the right to amend the charters of the charitable corporations it has created, and all payments in aid of the purchase of real estate since the act of March 2, 1889, constitute a lien upon the property which insures the repayment of the money to the Government in case the property is ever used for other than the purposes proposed at the time of the grant. These precautions, together with the power of the purse which belongs to the appropriating power, gives the Government adequate theoretical control of the institutions it subsidizes.

## MEDICAL CHARITIES.

*Physicians to the poor.*—The basis of the relief work for the destitute sick of the District is a system of physicians to the poor, who are to respond without charge to all calls for their services, and whose prescriptions, written in discharge of their official duties, are filled by drug stores that collect pay from the District at a specified rate. There are fifteen physicians to the poor, thirteen of the regular school, and two homeopathic practitioners. They are appointed by the health officer and report to him. The only reason for considering their work here is that they are paid at the rate of \$40 per month each from the \$16,000 appropriated by Congress "for the relief of the poor," which sum is among the amounts whose expenditure the superintendent of charities is to review. It would, besides, be difficult to speak intelligently of the work of the other medical charities of the District without first describing that of these physicians.

There are numberless complaints, both from the poor and from the physicians. The former complain of neglectful treatment, and the latter of overwork and underpay. In many American cities there is no such system of salaried physicians to the poor. It is held that those compelled to ask free treatment must either ask it from young physicians to whom the practice is pay enough, or from benevolent physicians of longer experience, or else they must go to a dispensary or hospital. The objections to this let-alone method are manifest. It probably does not fill the hospitals much faster than our own method, and it probably induces many to pay a little for services who by our method would think themselves entitled to treatment at the expense of the corporation; but it gives no guaranty against unalleviated suffering and possibly needless death. Church dispensaries and other private enterprises do much to give medical aid in the homes of the poor, but their work is apt to be unsystematic, leaving some districts or classes unprovided for, and overdoing the matter in other times and places.

Therefore it seems that our system of physicians to the poor is a good one, if properly administered. And before we conclude that it is not at present satisfactorily administered we should remember that nearly every one finds more or less fault with his physician, and those to whom the physician to the poor goes are a class many of whom are prone to find fault. Though the districts are large and the work sometimes hard, yet it is not impossible to find men of standing and ability anxious to take the places. An improvement in the service would probably result if there were some organic connection between the system of physicians to the poor and the dispensary system. At present the two agencies overlap each other, for while a physician to the poor is supposed to prescribe only for those unable to go to the dispensaries, yet as a matter of fact their reports show a large number of office consultations, and as patients can get free medicine as well as free advice from both agencies, it is likely that some of them abuse the privilege. Certainly those that come to the dispensaries complain much about the treatment given by the physicians to the poor, and *vice versa*. Now the privilege of working at a dispensary is of considerable value to a young practitioner, and if this desirable work could be joined to the more arduous work of the physician to the poor, it seems reasonable to think that better men could be got for less money to do the work that the District desires to have done. It would also bring the work of the physician to the poor in their homes under review by



the dispensary staff, and by combining and centralizing the work of medical relief make its methods and requirements better understood by the poor themselves. Prescriptions written by the physician to the poor could be filled at cost at the dispensary pharmacy. In connection with the report on the central dispensary, I make specific recommendations for the trial of an experiment in the direction indicated.

The annual report of the work done by the physicians to the poor will be found as a part of the report of the health officer, which see.

*The dispensaries.*—Most of the hospitals of the city maintain dispensaries, and besides these there are four institutions devoted primarily to dispensary work. As will be seen by Table III, the District provides from 36 to 75 per cent of their income. They are all managed by corporations of contributing members. A certain element of competition exists between those of different medical schools, and even between those of the same school. It is this real but unacknowledged competition that has led, in other cities, to such grave abuses of medical charities. Some years ago it was estimated that in Philadelphia one-fifth of the entire population was receiving free medical attendance, and present conditions in that city are believed to be as bad. That other influences than pure benevolence may enter into the providing of free medical service is shown by the fact that the colleges of dentistry in Washington consider it profitable to advertise, at their own expense, that they will perform any work in their line gratis, only charging for materials. Here the element of "charity" is avowedly eliminated, as it might often be with propriety in other cases. I have therefore desired to find some better gauge of service rendered to the community by a given dispensary than the mere volume of work performed. To make this alone the criterion of subsidies to be given obviously might put a premium on the indiscriminate giving of medical aid, the effect of which, as of all indiscriminate giving, is pernicious. Though I have discussed the matter with experienced practitioners who acknowledged the presence of the evils indicated, no mechanical test has yet been found. All of the dispensaries seem to be fairly careful, and as far as my personal acquaintance with their work can guide me I shall do all in my power to discourage indiscriminate medical relief. It affords another reason for wishing that the physicians to the poor might be connected with the dispensaries, for then their acquaintance with the homes of the poor might aid in preventing imposition.

A statement of the finances of the dispensaries will be found in Table III, and their reports of work done are summarized in Table IV, which is given herewith.



TABLE IV.

*Work of dispensaries receiving District aid for the year ending June 30, 1891.*

	Name of institution.	Surgical cases.					Medical cases. <sup>a</sup>					Teeth extracted.	Grand total.	Prescriptions compounded.
		Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Total.			
1	Central Dispensary.....	1,105	318	1,014	409	1,423	1,951	3,213	1,238	3,926	5,164	352	6,939	31,738
2	Children's Hospital Dispensary.....	92	83	55	120	175	1,206	1,210	553	1,863	2,416	....	2,591	6,750
3	Columbia Hospital Dispensary <sup>b</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	550	550	1,100	.....	.....	1,100	6,038
4	Eastern Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	679	224	780	1,004	.....	c1,004	2,915
5	Homeopathic Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155	1,349	2,504	.....	2,504	6,469
6	National Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	1,382	443	1,610	2,053	.....	2,053	4,425
7	Women's Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	1,426	1,609	.....	d1,609	d1,609	4,134
	Total.....	1,197	401	1,069	529	1,598	4,153	7,584	4,346	11,504	15,850	352	17,800	62,469

<sup>a</sup> Where reports do not distinguish between surgical and medical cases they are placed under medical.

<sup>b</sup> Report says simply that the 1,100 cases were all females and "very evenly divided as to color."

<sup>c</sup> This total does not correspond with the one given in the printed report of the Eastern Dispensary. The latter, 977, seems to be based on certain mistakes in addition. Fifty-one surgical operations performed.

<sup>d</sup> Sixty surgical operations.

This table gives a sufficient account of the dispensaries connected with hospitals. Additional notes are needed regarding the others.

*The Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.*—Besides the ordinary dispensary work, a statement of which is given in Table IV, this institution has provided during the year for 1,228 emergency cases. It is accessible to those needing its services at any hour of the twenty-four, a resident physician and an assistant being in attendance at all times. In the old building it had beds for but three patients, but in the new one, which will be occupied some time during October and which will be furnished with the best modern appliances for such work, there will be ample accommodations. The new building is at the corner of Ohio avenue and D street.

By comparing the statements regarding this institution in Tables I and III, it will be seen that the District has practically contributed all the money that this institution now has invested in plant, and that the District also provides three-fourths of its annual income. At the same time its work should be extended in the direction of providing an emergency ambulance which might go at any time with a surgeon and surgical appliances to the scene of any accident. Several distressing cases during the year showed the need of this additional equipment. The two ambulances attached to the police equipment are fully occupied with their present duties, and are not adapted for strictly emergency service. The sanitary officer agrees with me in thinking that an emergency ambulance is needed, and if provided would make our present ambulance service adequate to the needs of the city for some time to come.

The Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital is anxious to add this department to its work, and can raise the money necessary to secure the ambulance and appliances, but will need additional support in order to maintain it. In view of the large measure of support the institution already receives from the District, I could not recommend an additional

subsidy unless measures were taken that would guarantee its continued coöperation with the public officials of the District. In conference with a committee of the board of directors the following points were agreed upon as essential to a satisfactory reorganization:

(1) The constitution and by-laws to be revised so as to meet the approval of the superintendent of charities, and hereafter no amendment to the same to be valid except it have his assent.

(2) The sanitary officer and the health officer to be *ex-officio* members of the board of directors, with full powers of voting and holding office; the superintendent of charities to have the right to be notified of all meetings and to attend the same.

(3) The District to contribute, in addition to the annual amount heretofore given, as much as may be absolutely necessary to properly maintain an emergency ambulance.

(4) This ambulance to be at all times of the day or night at the call of any member of the Metropolitan Police force.

(5) A second assistant resident physician to be employed, who shall do the work of two physicians to the poor in districts adjacent to the hospital, and who shall receive no compensation but board and lodging. His prescriptions to be compounded at the dispensary pharmacy.

(6) The second resident physician to report his work as a physician to the poor to the health officer, and to be removable by the latter without appeal.

By the agreement outlined it is hoped to insure the coöperation of the Emergency Hospital with the public officials of the District, while preserving its autonomy; and securing the valuable interest of its directors, to give the District an adequate emergency ambulance service, and to try the experiment of uniting dispensary work with the work of a physician to the poor, with possible result of cheapening and improving both services. I recommend that Congress appropriate \$3,500 directly to this institution, an increase of \$1,100 over the annual amount heretofore given it by the Commissioners.

*The Eastern Dispensary, 206 Third street SE.*—For summary of finances and work, see tables. The District contributes 49 per cent of the income. In his report to the Commissioners Mr. Charles C. Lancaster, the president, speaks as follows of the commendable care taken to prevent imposition:

The board of directors has laid down the policy that great care should be exercised in admitting patients, with a view that none shall be treated except those who are actually in need of charity. If the patient is not known to the member of the attending staff to whose chair he has been assigned, the member makes an investigation of the patient then and there, and if from his answers and personal appearance he is worthy of charitable assistance, he is treated and medicine freely given. If the investigation is unsatisfactory the patient is required to furnish evidence of his poverty, either from reliable citizens or the police. In order to prevent imposition the benefit of the doubt is always given the institution. The object and scope of the institution is to alleviate distress and poverty among suffering humanity, and not to deprive the medical profession of the fruits of their legitimate work by encouraging people to impose on the generosity of a benevolent public. This in a measure accounts for the comparatively small number of patients admitted during the year.

He also makes the following recommendations:

(1) That the Commissioners urge Congress to make a specific appropriation for this institution, "as is done for similar but not more worthy charities," and suggests the amount if \$2,000.

(2) That the city be districted and the dispensary work divided between the Central and Eastern dispensaries.

(3) He suggests that an emergency hospital is needed in the eastern section of the city, and that an increased amount would enable them to supply the need.

Commenting on these recommendations, I would say that Mr. Lancaster is mistaken in saying that similar charities receive specific appropriations from Congress; all the dispensaries are provided for out of the fund "for the relief of the poor," and unless Congress expressly de-

sires to itemize this amount in the annual District appropriation bill, I see no reason for changing present policy. I do not at present know of any conditions that lead me to think \$2,000 necessary for the work of this institution. The city will be better served by perfecting its emergency service at the Central Dispensary than by organizing another institution of the same kind. This is true as regards the eastern section of the city as well as others. The suggestion for the districting of the city seems to be a good one, and after conference with all concerned may possibly be carried out in a way that will apportion the work among the various dispensaries. I hope that by arranging to have some of the work of the physicians to the poor done from the Eastern Dispensary it will be possible to increase its income without increasing the expense to the District.

*The Homeopathic Free Dispensary, 815 G street NW.*—As shown by the tables this institution derives but 36 per cent of its income from the District; and this, although it spent last year \$192 for medical supplies for the homeopathic physicians to the poor. This dispensary, of course, aims to cover the entire city, except in such cases as can properly go to the dispensary connected with the Homeopathic Hospital. It must in a measure be competitive as against the other dispensaries, but I do not find that this competition has been at all reckless on either side. Contribution boxes, to which all patients are informed that they should contribute, if able, are placed in the rooms. The receipts from this source amounted to a little over \$60 last year.

*Woman's Dispensary and Hospital, 349 Maryland avenue, SW.*—During the past year this institution has been adding hospital service to its other work, and the statement of its financial operations did not fit well into Table III. The expenditures for the dispensary alone seem to have been about \$1,200, of which amount the District contributed \$400. A small charge is made for medicines, with results that those acquainted with both this and the gratuitous service plan think very satisfactory, both to the patients and the dispensary. The dispensary is the only one of the regular school where women and children can be treated by a woman physician. It has been built up mainly through the efforts of Dr. Jeannette J. Sumner, assisted by various ladies and gentlemen both in the profession and out. A strong plea has been made for the District to give them aid in acquiring the building at present occupied, which is owned by the Minor trustees, and which could be obtained at an advantageous price. It is said that all needed funds for maintenance could be secured from private parties. I do not think that the District can properly give the aid asked, for the reason that institutions covering the same branches of hospital work—for women and children—are already subsidized, and have facilities adequate to the work that offers. The desire to provide that poor women desiring to be treated by a woman physician may be so treated is one with which I sympathize, but I do not feel that the taxpayers of the District can properly be asked to contribute largely to another hospital in order to secure this result. If private persons can compass the establishment and maintenance of such a hospital they will deserve well of the community.

*Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.* (See Tables I and III.)—This institution was reorganized the 1st of January last in so far as practical administration is concerned. There is now a visiting staff of four physicians, two gynecologists and two obstetricians; a house staff composed of two resident salaried physicians and a superintendent, who is also a trained nurse. The government of the hospital rests with a close corporation composed of twenty directors. Of the

twenty, one is a United States Senator, appointed by the President of the Senate; two are Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House; and one is a Commissioner of the District, appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The title to all the property is vested in the United States.

By comparing the annual report of the hospital, printed in the appendix, with the corresponding report of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total number of patients treated was somewhat greater during the year ending June 30, 1891, than for the preceding year, but that the daily average for the former year was smaller, and that there was a decided falling off in the amount received from pay patients. On the other hand, the number of patients in the hospital July 1, 1891, was nearly double the number July 1, 1890. I should not call attention to these rather inconsequential variations, except that by reference to Table III it will be seen that the average cost per patient per annum is \$636.50, the net cost being \$563.23. With so valuable a plant as that used by this institution it would seem that the pay-patient fund ought to bear larger proportions to the cost of maintenance, and possibly that the gross cost per patient per annum should be less. This would be the case were the hospital filled more nearly to its capacity, about eighty. Were the present low average attendance to continue I should be inclined to think that the appropriation asked and heretofore given, \$20,000, was too much. However, as the prospect seems to be that under the new organization the hospital will be brought up more nearly to its full capacity, and as the class of service rendered is necessarily and properly of an expensive kind, I recommend that the amount asked, \$20,000, be appropriated.

As the Federal Government has reserved the right to amend the charter of the institution, and as the title to its property vests in the United States, it will be possible to alter its organization should it appear at any time that the management by a close corporation can not be satisfactory.

*The Children's Hospital, W near Thirteenth street NW.*—Certain leading facts regarding this institution will be found in Tables I and III. It has accommodations for 120 children, but for lack of funds to meet current expenses, the directors have limited the number to be cared for at any one time to 80. Children needing surgical or medical treatment under 12 years and over 18 months of age are received without distinction of race, sex, or creed. The hospital is managed by a board of directors, elected by a close corporation of 100 contributing members.

The number of different patients treated during the year is 267; daily average, 63.5; largest number at one time, 78; smallest number at one time, 51; one patient has remained in the hospital five years; no record kept of patients refused admission. Of the 186 discharged during the year, 139 are thought to have been cured, 34 improved, and 13 unimproved. There have been 19 deaths in the hospital during the year. The work of the dispensary is indicated in Table IV, line 2. An outdoor physician is connected with the hospital.

The statement of finances, Table III, line 3, is that contained in the official report of the hospital to this office, but in a letter accompanying the report it is stated that in addition to the sums that passed through the hands of the treasurer the board of lady visitors raised by various means about \$3,192 for furnishing the new wards; and expended of this amount for the purpose indicated the sum of \$3,155. It thus appears that the total amount received from private sources by the hospital during the year was \$6,591.87. Reckoning on this basis we find that



the institution only received 48 per cent of its gross income from public funds, instead of 56 per cent as indicated by the table.

The institution asks for the usual appropriation of \$10,000, and I recommend that it be granted.

*The National Homeopathic Hospital Association, corner of Second and N streets NW.*—The tabulated facts regarding this institution will be found in Table I, line 27; Table III, line 7; Table IV, line 6; the latter refers to the work of the dispensary only. The government of the hospital rests with a corporation of contributing members who elect a board of trustees. The hospital admits all sick persons, of both sexes and all ages, white and colored, with one exception, that is, contagious diseases. This broad statement of purpose indicates that its ultimate object is to duplicate all the other medical charities of the city.

The hospital will accommodate 24 free and 19 pay patients. During the year it has treated 163 free and 91 pay patients; average number per day, 14 $\frac{2}{3}$  free and 11 pay; largest number at any one time, 19 free and 19 pay; smallest number, 6 free and 5 pay; longest time any one free patient remained an inmate of the hospital, six months and eight days; some applicants refused for want of room in that part of the hospital to which they would have been assigned. Of the 221 patients discharged from the hospital during the year, it is thought that 136 were cured, 82 improved, and 3 unimproved. During the year, 16 patients died. Seventeen remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

In his report to this office, I understand the president of the board of trustees to state that a surgical operating room, nurses' room, and sitting room are badly needed, but are to be arranged for in the present building, and money raised for the purpose by the Ladies' Aid Association. Also that a maternity ward and a new kitchen and laundry are much needed, and that these improvements would cost about \$16,000. He also asks for \$7,000 for maintenance during the coming year, and for \$1,860 to meet outstanding debts. In considering these requests, actual or implied, it should be noticed that during the past year the sum received from the District by the hospital for maintenance, \$6,000, plus the amount collected from pay patients, \$5,482.41, nearly equals the entire amount expended by the hospital for "maintenance, including salaries," \$12,817.54. Further, the present worth of the institution, as shown in Table III, line 7, columns 2 and 3, does not equal the amount it has actually received from the District for "construction, including the purchase of real estate." See Table I, line 27, column 29. I am satisfied that the estimated value of the property, \$40,000, is too low, but I take the figures as they are given me over Mr. Edson's signature.\*

Where a city is large enough to allow of specializing I do not understand that it is considered good policy to connect a maternity ward with a large general hospital. A new laundry and kitchen are needed, but I do not recommend an appropriation for the same because of the showing just made of the large share of the cost of construction and purchase already borne by the District, and because it seems to me that the money is more urgently needed elsewhere. I do not recommend the appropriation of \$1,860 to pay back debts because, as a rule, it seems inadvisable for Congress to pay debts which have been contracted without consulting it; and also for the considerations urged in the previous

\* From a subsequent talk with Mr. Edson I infer that the estimate might properly have been placed as high as \$60,000. He also tells me that of the amounts which I included under "construction" \$3,000 was actually for "maintenance," \$2,000 for floating debt, and \$3,000 for furniture.



case. As to the appropriation for maintenance it may be said that the figures given above show that the District bears a large part of the net expenses for maintenance. Yet as the net expense per patient could not be so low were there not a successful pay patient department, as the results reached seem to be thoroughly satisfactory, and as all about the institution evidences thrift and efficiency, I recommend that the amount asked for maintenance, \$7,000, be appropriated. This is an increase of \$1,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

Regarding the medical charities of the city as a whole it may be said that we have too many general hospitals. Specialization as at the Children's and Women's hospitals is along the right line. We also greatly need a hospital for contagious diseases. There seems to be a tendency among institutions privately administered to shirk some of the most disagreeable but very essential parts of charitable work. Few cities of the size of Washington are without a hospital for contagious diseases, and I shall be loath to recommend any considerable extension of the work of existing institutions for medical relief until such a hospital has been established in this city.

#### INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN (OTHER THAN REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL).

It is evident that the taxpayers can be properly asked to make better provision for children than the almshouse affords, because to bring them up in that institution is shown by experience to be a sure way to make lifelong paupers of them. This is not only cruel to the children but bad policy for the community as a whole. Formerly a good many children were kept at the Washington Almshouse, but latterly this condition of things has altered for the better. The dependent children of the District are now provided for in private institutions, most of which, but not all, receive public subsidies. The appropriations to the various institutions that receive them are not directly proportioned to the number of children cared for, nor is there any definite provision that a child shall go to an institution of the same religious faith as its parents. We have already seen to what abuses a system of private care and state support has led in New York. Here we do not find analogous abuses, partly, perhaps, because of the difference in our laws just noted, and partly because the work is here newer and abuses have not had time to develop.

But even here the institutions urge their appeals largely on the ground of the number of children cared for, and ask for aid in constructing new buildings on the ground of present overcrowded conditions. Here, as in New York, the managers of each institution are free to admit whomsoever they will, and in some cases it is to be feared there is a lack of proper inquiry. "The State has no standard of indigency, and no assurance that any given standard will be applied." Laxity in this matter must lead here, as it has everywhere it exists, to the mischievous unloading of children upon the public by their natural guardians, to the life-long injury of the children, the corruption of the guardians, and the progressive burdening of the public.

It is most fortunate that the institutions of this city are not yet grown beyond proper dimensions. Few of them shelter more than a hundred children, and with this number a certain amount of individual attention is still possible. But at the same time, and at the best institution life is a misfortune to the children that experience it. They

have small chance for spontaneous and vigorous development; they are "institutionized." Even with our small and apparently well-managed institutions the complaint is heard that the children that come from them "are so good for nothing." It does not seem to me that the tendency of some of the institutions to hold on to the children for an increasingly long term is one to be encouraged.

I have been repeatedly told that the "placing-out" system of caring for children could not be successfully practiced in this community because of the peculiar nature of the surrounding population. That it would be somewhat more difficult than in other places appears to be probable. But heretofore it has been tried chiefly under protest by persons experienced only in institutional work, and all of whose prejudices were in favor of the latter method. The Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society has latterly tried the placing-out plan with good success, and I hope that eventually it may be tried thoroughly and extensively, either through this society or another, or through a public department created to care for dependent children. At present I do not see the way clear to make any specific recommendations looking to this end, but after full conference with all concerned in child-saving work in the community, I hope to be able to do so.

No account of work for children in Washington would be complete without at least making mention of two institutions that receive no appropriations, and ask for none—The Washington City Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.

*The Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish, 525 Twentieth street N W.*—The tabulated facts regarding this institution will be found in Table I, line 30, and Table III, line 11. It is governed by a close corporation, the members of which must also be members of St. John's Parish of the Episcopal Church. It "receives orphans, half orphans, and other destitute and unprotected children, girls under 10 and boys under 6; all must be able to walk; only white children received."

As the building was during the past fiscal year, the institution could provide for about 75 children comfortably; 102 different children were cared for during the year; average number per day, "about 87;" largest at any one time, 92; smallest at any one time, 82; one child has been in the institution "nearly fourteen years." There have been no deaths since the opening of the Orphanage. Sixteen children left the Orphanage last year, one to learn nursing in a hospital, the others returning to relatives or friends. Besides the usual branches of education, and moral and religious instruction, the "girls learn housework of all kinds, cooking and laundrywork, with needlework in all its branches. They are also taught typesetting to some extent. The boys learn housework also, and are taught carpentering and gardening. A kindergarten is lacking as yet, but is one of the things hoped for. The children spend the summer months at an admirable country home in Virginia, which is owned by the institution.

The following is an extract from the report of the treasurer, Mr. B. H. Warder, to this office:

Under the head of suggestions for the extension and improvement of the work of the Orphanage, I beg to call your attention to the fact that for the proper care of the inmates of the Orphanage, as well as for the extension of the work, it became absolutely necessary that the lot immediately adjoining the south of the building, at Twentieth and F streets, be purchased, and this was done at a cost of \$5,000, the sum of \$2,000 being paid thereon, leaving a balance due of \$3,000. It also became necessary for the comfort and proper care of the children that the building be enlarged and radically changed in the interior; this is now practically finished. An addition 34 by 36 feet, four stories high, was added, the interior remodeled, complete sanitary

plumbing provided, and the building heated by steam. The cost of this work will reach \$7,000, possibly more. Of this sum there has been raised by donation \$5,000, leaving a balance which will remain unpaid and due of \$2,000. Total debt unprovided for, \$5,000. An additional \$1,000, needed for improvements at the summer home, will be provided for by private contributions.

Congress is asked to appropriate \$5,000 to meet the debts incurred as above, and also to grant \$2,000 for maintenance. The improvements made were certainly needed, and so far as I am informed they were very judiciously and cheaply executed. The management of the institution seems to me admirable in many ways, but yet I can not recommend that Congress pay off the debt as requested. I can not but think that when Congress gives money to erect buildings for a private institution it should insist upon approving the expenditures before they are made. When a board of trustees contract a debt, they ought not to be led to think that that will give them a claim to an appropriation. In this particular instance the superintendent of charities was consulted; but while he admitted the need of the improvements he gave no assurance of recommending Congressional aid. I am sure that the gentlemen interested in the institution will be able and in some sort willing to discharge the debt incurred; I am also half inclined to think that they will feel better about it afterwards if they do so. Therefore, in the interest of the institution itself and of sound administration, I decline to make the recommendation asked. By Table III, line 11, column 9, it will be seen that during the last fiscal year the Orphanage received but 11 per cent of its income from public funds. I recommend that the \$2,000 asked for maintenance be granted.

*The German Orphan Asylum, Anacostia.*—The tabulated facts regarding this institution will be found in Table I, line 32, and Table III, line 12. For the past and current year Congress appropriated to this institution \$6,000 per annum. There was nothing in either appropriation bill to indicate that this was not for maintenance, and I so entered it in Table I; but on my calling the attention of one of the trustees to the large amount as compared with the number of children cared for, he stated that this amount was for construction, and had been so used. It thus appears that the institution this year for the first time asks for an appropriation for maintenance, and the secretary fixes as the amount desired the sum of \$6,000. Many of the charitable institutions of the District seem to have secured a permanent place in the annual appropriation bill in just this way—repeated appropriations for aid in building gradually changing to appropriations annually made for maintenance. The advisability of granting the request will be considered later.

As I understand the statement of the secretary, the Asylum is managed by a close corporation of directors, to which are added the representatives of certain contributing societies. Its buildings are located on a tract of 32 acres, admirably adapted for the purpose. The new building was only ready for occupation at the close of the last fiscal year; and quite a number were refused admission, for lack of room, who can now be received. The maintenance of an expensive plant during a year when comparatively few children could be received of course increased the per capita cost of maintenance.

During the year 49 different children were cared for; their ages ranged from 3 to 17 years; the average number per day was 38; the smallest at any one time was 35; the largest, 41. The new building gives accommodation for 80 children. Those of suitable age attend the public schools, and make satisfactory records there. This is a distinctly good arrangement, as it tends to counteract the influence of institution life. The children learn to speak both English and German.

As already said, this institution has heretofore received no help for maintenance from the public funds. Comparing it with other institutions of its class by means of Table III, it will be seen that it can have no equitable claim to so large an amount as \$6,000. It has already received from the Government \$37,000 for grounds and building, though \$8,000 of this went to cure a defect in title, for which a public official was responsible. As the institution has been heretofore maintained without help from public funds, it manifestly could be maintained in the same way hereafter, and I am distinctly of the opinion that it would be better for the institution to take this course. Nevertheless, as costly improvements have only just been completed, and as desirable changes in the methods of supporting the institution are in contemplation, I recommend the appropriation of \$2,000 for the coming year, but unless new adjustments shall be effected, or entirely new considerations shall be brought to my attention, it will not seem best to me to repeat this recommendation for subsequent years.

*National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, Eighth street NW., extended.*—The tabulated facts regarding this institution will be found in Table I, line 33; and Table III, line 13. It is an institution supported almost entirely by public money, 97 per cent of its income being derived from this source. It is governed by a close corporation of ladies. Two classes of beneficiaries are received: first, colored children of either sex between the ages of 3 and 11; and, second, aged colored women, who are past working for wages but not invalids. The latter are cared for till death. They were at first received with an idea that they could be of use in taking care of the children, but they are usually past such work before they come.

The institution has accommodation for about 125 children and 10 aged women. This number of women have been present throughout the year. One hundred and fifty-six children have been cared for during the year; the daily average was 134; the largest number at one time, 138; the smallest, 126. One of the women has been in the institution seventeen years. Homes are found for the children at the age of twelve years. During the year 3 were adopted, 15 apprenticed or bound out, and 3 returned to relatives. Nine children died: 2 of typhoid fever, 2 of scrofula, 1 of cancer, 1 of tuberculosis, 1 of dropsy, 1 of inflammation of the spine, and 1 of valvular disease of the heart.

Instruction is given in the institution by public-school teachers, the brightest children reaching the fourth grade.

There are always many more applicants for admission than can be received. Many of the colored people give up their children all too willingly, and half a dozen institutions the size of the present one could undoubtedly be filled. The figures given above show a slight tendency on the part of the admission committee to overcrowd the institution. As already said, this matter of admissions is the most important one connected with the administration of an institution for children. The ladies realize that the institution is as large as it ever ought to be. They are doing a heavy work very bravely.

I recommend the usual appropriation of \$10,000 for this institution.

*Home for Colored Foundlings, 4½ and Trumbull streets.*—Managed by a committee of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.

All the existing institutions for caring for infants desire to avoid receiving colored foundlings. The Washington Hospital for Foundlings refused to mix them with the white infants, and when \$5,000 was appropriated to enable it to erect a separate ward for the colored foundlings



the managers, after careful inquiry, concluded the amount was insufficient, and allowed the money to revert to the public treasury. St. Ann's will take a colored infant only under protest, and the institution that at present has charge of the work would be glad to be rid of it. It is another example of the statement already made, that where public dependents are provided for by private institutions, some disagreeable but essential parts of the work are apt to be shirked.

In former years the ladies having charge of the colored foundlings had a very small death rate among them; but the past year they occupied a house in the suburbs with defective drainage, and especially during the summer months just passed the mortality has been unduly high, and many infants have been refused on this account.

The present home can provide for 25 babies; 90 different ones were cared for during the year; daily average, "probably about 16;" largest number at any one time, 23; smallest, 11; longest time any one has been an inmate, 2½ years; 41 died during the fiscal year; number refused admission, large.

I consider the present arrangements for this class of dependents thoroughly unsatisfactory. I recommend that in place of the \$2,000 last year appropriated Congress appropriate \$4,000 to be used by the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children for the boarding out of infants; provided, that colored children shall first be provided for; and, provided further, that the Commissioners may, in their discretion, transfer this amount or any part of it to some other association to expend for the purpose indicated, or may use it to employ an agent and secure quarters for carrying on the work.

*St. Ann's Infant Orphan Asylum, 2300 K street NW.* (See Table I, line 34; and Table III, line 15.)—The institution is under the charge of a close corporation, the Sisters of Charity. It provides for destitute infants from birth to the ages of 5 or 6. A limited number of maternity cases are also received. A considerable number of children are boarded out with wet nurses at \$8 per month each. This system requires very close inspection by the Sisters. Such inspection seems to be given; and when it is, this is one of the best ways of caring for destitute children.

The institution can provide for about 125 beneficiaries at a time. The daily average number during the year was 95; the largest number at any one time, 120; the smallest, 90; one child has been cared for ten years; 10 children were refused for lack of nurses to provide for them. During the year, 6 were placed in other institutions, 3 were adopted, and 40 were returned to relatives or friends. Sixty-six children died in the institution during the year, but this number includes some stillborn in the maternity wards.

The sisters should be enabled to pay a little more than is now possible for nurses, and I recommend that \$7,000 be appropriated to this institution, an increase of \$500 over the present year.

*The Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1715 Fifteenth street NW.* (see Table I, line 35, and Table III, line 16.)—The government of the institution is vested in a close corporation of 100 contributing members, who elect a board of 10 directors. "No child can be admitted unless the committee shall be satisfied after due inquiry: First, of the present necessity of the mother if living; second, that she is not an habitual offender against chastity; third, that the father of the child has deserted it and the mother; and fourth, that the reception of the child will probably be the means of replacing the mother in the course of virtue, and the way of an honest livelihood." The institution becomes the legal guardian of the child until it reaches the age of eighteen years.



The institution can provide for 40 comfortably at one time; during the year 126 different children were cared for; the largest number at any one time was 39; the smallest 19. The books of the institution as heretofore kept do not enable one to determine the daily average, the number given in the table being an estimate. This matter will be hereafter amended. Twelve children were adopted from the institution during the year. Forty-three deaths are reported, and to this number should be added three deaths of children who died before being formally "admitted" by the committee. They had been in the care of the institution four, fourteen, and nineteen days, respectively. This seems like a startling death rate, but it is about what must be expected whenever babies are cared for on the congregate system. The managers of the hospital seem to have done all in their power for the welfare of the children, and are willing to try any way that can be suggested to secure better results. Their policy of having the children adopted into good families as rapidly as possible is entirely commendable.

I recommend the appropriation of \$6,000 for this institution for the ensuing year.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS (FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS).

Under this head are grouped several institutions not much resembling each other, except in the one regard that each endeavors to give some form of industrial training. What was said above of institutions for children need not be repeated. Two of the institutions of this group are for fallen women, or for tolerably mature girls likely to become such. Their work in some respects, therefore, resembles that of the Hope and Help Mission and one branch of the work of the Women's Christian Association.

*The House of Mercy, 2408 K street NW.* (see Table I, line 37, and Table III, line 18).—This institution is maintained and managed by a corporation of contributing members, all of whom are members of the Episcopal Church. The constitution declares the purpose of the association to be the "maintenance of a home for fallen women," but latterly very few distinctly of this class have been received, and no professional prostitutes. Wayward girls liable to go wrong have been cared for instead. This is frequently the experience of such institutions. Those with kindly hearts but small experience begin work designed to reform fallen women, but it proves a discouraging and often hopeless task, and those interested in it turn their attention to the more hopeful and usually more profitable work of prevention rather than reform.

The House of Mercy can care for about 20 inmates at one time. During the year the average number of inmates was 17 to 18. The largest number at any one time was 20, the smallest 16. Girls are not received under 12, and may be bound over to the institution until of age. In response to my inquiry as to how those leaving the institution succeeded afterwards, Miss Mary Talcott, in charge of the house, gives me the following statement regarding those who have left during the last five years: Doing well (some remarkably well), 19; doing less well, but still, it is believed, leading fairly respectable lives, 14; doing ill, 7; lost sight of, 28; became insane, 1; died, 2. Most of those lost sight of were of the class only seeking shelter at the house for a few weeks. The worst class are not admitted. Instruction is given in fine sewing and all varieties of housework.

Considering the average number of inmates the amount given by Congress last year seems to me large, and I recommend for the coming year an appropriation of \$2,000.

*The House of the Good Shepherd, West Washington* (see Table I, line 38, and Table III, line 19).—This institution is owned by a close corporation of trustees, and is administered by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Its beneficiaries are of two classes, wayward girls or young women likely to go astray, known as children of preservation; and fallen women, known as penitents. The two classes are kept separate. As soon as a separate building can be secured it is intended to receive colored women.

It will be noticed that the institution shows a large amount of earnings, greatly reducing the annual cost per inmate. The inmates are taught to feel that they and the Sisters work together for their common support. Sewing for wholesale houses is taken and also fine sewing of various kinds. The institution could accommodate 200 inmates; 37 were admitted during the year; the average number was 53; largest number at one time, 55; smallest, 47. The inmates can remain permanently in the institution if they wish; some have been there as long as six or seven years, that is, from the beginning in Washington.

Some propositions looking to the development of this institution so as to take the place of a girls' reform school will be discussed later.

During the year 3 inmates were sent to the hospital; 12 returned to their relatives; 7 were provided with respectable homes; and 7 left of their own accord. Reports as to the present life of those who left the institution some years ago show satisfactory results.

I recommend the appropriation requested, the same as last year, \$3,000.

*Industrial Home School, Georgetown, D. C.* (see Table I, line 39, and Table III, line 20).—The institution is governed by a close corporation of contributing members. The following letter sets forth the work of the school and its needs as felt by its officers:

GEORGETOWN, D. C., July 17, 1891.

SIR: Replying to your letter of June 1, the managers of the Industrial Home School direct me to ask for an appropriation, for maintenance, industries, improvement of grounds, and buildings, \$20,000. We have a family of 103 children; 54 have been received, and 49 sent out to business and homes during the year.

The grounds have been improved by a fine roadway from the entrance on Thirty-second street to the buildings at a cost of \$450, and another roadway from the house to the pond, which was built according to the advice of Capt. Lusk, of the water department. A large amount of draining and ditching has been done, and much waste land thereby recovered for cultivation. The labor was performed principally by the children and the officers of the institution, and as a result of this work there is always an abundance of fruit and vegetables of the best quality produced for the use of the family.

The children are so well taught in the greenhouse that we have calls for more boys than we can furnish. The industrial training given there is a great success, and the many young men and women brought up under our care who return to thank us for what we have done for them is ample and gratifying testimony to the correctness of our methods of training.

We have two schools under the direction of the school board of the District of Columbia, and our children are equal to any of the other schools of the city in training and progress. The one idea ever before our minds is to form young children into useful citizens, a much less expensive and less troublesome process than to reform them after years of neglect.

The pressure is very great to increase our numbers. We have never been able to receive and accommodate all that we wished to. The industries can not be carried on without a considerable outlay. With our experience and knowledge of what is needed, we could not conscientiously ask for a less sum. With this amount we think the usefulness and efficiency of the institution could be doubled.

Very respectfully,

HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,  
*Secretary.*

WILLIAM B. GURLEY,  
*(Industrial Home School) President.*

HON. WILLIAM TINDALL,  
*Secretary of the Board of Commissioners.*

The children at the Industrial Home School are usually vigorous and efficient, and good reports come from them after they go out to work. There are two desires entertained by some of the managers which it would seem distinctly unfortunate to have gratified. One is the desire to increase the size of the school, and the other is to keep the children until they are 15 years of age.

Justice to other work makes it impossible for me to recommend the appropriation of so large an amount as that asked, but I recommend that an increase of \$1,500 be made over the amount given for the present year; that is, that \$13,000 be appropriated for current expenses and promotion of industries.

*The Mission School of Cookery.*—As indicated by the tables, this institution has been receiving a small amount annually from the fund "for the relief of the poor." It has been strongly urged that it be placed in the regular appropriation bill to receive an annual subsidy. While I regard the school as thoroughly admirable in its purpose and methods, I can not make the desired recommendation, because it seems to be an educational rather than a charitable institution. In some sort it reaches the children of the poor, and those that it reaches it most certainly benefits, but at the same time it seems to belong to the school system rather than to the charities of the city. To the extent to which it does charitable work it may be properly subsidized as heretofore, and I do not therefore recommend any change in its present status.

*St. Rose's Industrial School, 2023 G street NW.* (see Table I, line 41, and Table III, line 22).—The institution is managed by a close corporation, the Sisters of Charity. Girls of good character, white, orphans, between the ages of 14 and 20, are received and remain until they have learned their trades, when they are furnished with an outfit of clothes and positions found for them.

The school can care for 80. During the year 80 different girls have been cared for; the average number per day was 75; the largest number was 77; the smallest 70. Some of the inmates have been in the school seven years. Ten were refused during the year for want of room. There were no deaths. All branches of sewing and housework are taught. During the year one child was transferred to another institution, six returned to their friends, and five left to fill positions secured for them.

Table III indicates that the institution earns by the work of the inmates and Sisters a considerable proportion of the amount its maintenance costs. This is to be expected, for girls between the ages of 14 and 20 need not be dependent on any one for support, and as they are kept busily at work on custom dressmaking and millinery, and as there is no charge for rent or taxes, it would be singular if the institution were not supported to a considerable degree by the proceeds of work done. The current year is the first one during which St. Rose's Industrial School received a public appropriation for maintenance, though previously for five consecutive years it had been given public money to aid in building. At present a still larger building is desired, and Sister Clara, in charge, asks for help in the new building enterprise. It does not seem to me advisable to add to the considerable amounts already given for construction.

I recommend the appropriation of \$2,500 for maintenance during the ensuing year.

#### TEMPORARY HOMES.

Of the institutions grouped under this head three are for men and three for women. The latter will be considered first.

*The Women's Christian Association, 1719 Thirteenth street NW.* (see Table I, line 47, and Table III, line 28).—The government of the institution is in the hands of a corporation of contributing members, all ladies. Its work is of various sorts, the historical explanation of this fact being that the institution began at a time when there were few charitable organizations in Washington, and therefore felt bound to cover a wide field. While this explains the heterogeneous character of the work done, it can not be held entirely to justify it. (a) Six old ladies, who must be over 50, residents of the District for ten years and unable to support themselves, are received and cared for for the remainder of their lives on the payment of \$100 down. (b) Women seeking employment, especially strangers in the city, are given temporary shelter. (c) Convalescents from the hospitals, unable to work and without homes, are given a chance to recover fully. (d) Unmarried women who have been or are about to be confined are received and sheltered. "No woman is turned away at nightfall." Of the four institutions in the city which receive women having illegitimate children this is the only one where such persons can keep their children. (e) Women are admitted as boarders at rates commensurate with their means. (f) Women supported by their churches, or receiving small pensions, are boarded. (g) Semicompetent girls or women are kept in return for what services they can render about the house. (h) Outdoor relief to the amount of about \$30 per month is given by a committee of the managers to destitute women and families.

The home can provide at one time for 60 adults and 8 infants. The number cared for during the year was 291 adults and 15 infants; average number per day was 54; largest number at any one time, 63 adults and 5 infants; smallest, 50 adults and 1 infant. One life inmate has been in the institution fifteen years; one, boarded by her church, seven years; one free inmate (working for board and clothes), three years.

It will be seen that the difficulty of gauging such varied work for the purpose of recommending appropriations is very great. To the work for the aged and for outdoor relief I should think it improper for the public to contribute, but the other branches of the work, especially that for convalescents, for homeless women, and that designed to enable women to support and rear their natural children, can more properly be subsidized. On the whole, the work of the institution, varied as it is, seems to be efficiently done, and of great usefulness to the community. I recommend the usual appropriation of \$4,000 for maintenance, and also \$250 for construction, to defray the expense of constructing a restraining wall, necessitated by the cutting through of a public alley.

The work of the remaining five institutions grouped under this head will be first described, and the matter of appropriations for them then considered.

*The Hope and Help Mission, 927½ E street NW.* (see Table I, line 43, and Table III, line 24).—Managed by the Social Purity Department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; destitute, dissipated, or fallen women are received day or night. The mission can accommodate 12 comfortably. During the year 159 different persons were cared for; the daily average was 11; the largest number at any one time, 15; the smallest, 6; 1 inmate has been at the mission about a year. During the year perhaps 20 were refused admission, some for excessive drunkenness, and some because there was no room at the time. Free lodgings given numbered 4,552; free meals, 11,227. Inmates assist in the general housework. Service places were found for 121. It is de-



sired to secure a competent industrial teacher, and an increase of \$500 is asked over the appropriation for the current year.

*The Young Women's Christian Home, 401 Sixth street NW.* (see table I, line 48, and table III, line 29).—Managed by a board of trustees, elected by a corporation of contributing members. Women under 35 years of age, having references showing good moral character are given a temporary home gratis, or at rates corresponding to their resources.

The home can provide for 20 at one time, "or in emergency, 30;" 275 different persons having been received during the year, an average of 16 per day; largest number at one time, 21; smallest, 13. One person was at the home eight months. About 50 applicants were refused admission during the year, either from lack of room or because they were not of the class the home is intended to help. "No applicants were refused temporary shelter and food." Work was found for 250 persons.

The following is an extract from the report of the home to this office:

The aim of the original corporators of the Young Women's Christian Home, also of the present board of trustees and their friends, is to provide for young women of good moral character, who are obliged to be their own bread-winners, a temporary home for destitute young women free of charge. A permanent home, where those of this class can secure protection, comfort, Christian training, sympathy, and entertainment; and after employment is obtained, those desiring can remain as regular inmates and beneficiaries, at prices proportional to their pay received, say from \$1.25 to \$3 per week.

To this end we propose to erect a commodious building, with all modern conveniences, reading room, gymnasium, and laundry, wherein needlework, stenography, and typewriting can be taught, and where those out of employment can be furnished work and be paid for their services.

We ask of Congress an appropriation of \$2,500 for the yearly maintenance of our home. We have in bank and pledged about \$2,500 toward the purchase of lot on which to erect a new permanent home, and we enter our prayer for Congress to grant us an appropriation of \$10,000 toward our contemplated building, so necessary to carry out our benevolent plans for the relief of this deserving class of women.

*The Night Lodging-House Association, 312 Twelfth street NW.* (see Table I, line 45, and Table III, line 25).—"Beneficiaries are received without regard to color, age, or sex, the only conditions being poverty and cleanliness." Is open from December to April only; can accommodate about 40 at one time. During the past year 1,881 lodgings and 5,424 meals given, all free. The rule is that a man can stay at the house but three nights in succession.

*National Temperance Home, 214 Four-and-a-half street NW.* (see Table I, line 44, and Table III, line 26).—This is a temporary home for men, and is managed by women. Its object is at once to relieve the destitute and homeless and to bring reformatory influences to bear on those addicted to drink. The report to this office describes the classes received as follows: "Disabled soldiers, sailors, civilians with or without means, inebriates, convalescents from hospitals, from youth to old age; males, white. Meals to needy colored men." Thirty can be accommodated. Two hundred and ninety-seven different persons have been received during the year. The average number per day was 19.38; the largest number at one time, 29; the smallest, 20. One man, an inebriate, has been an inmate one and two-third years.

The ladies desire that the institution should own its home, and ask Congress for help to buy or build; also for the appropriation of \$2,500 for maintenance.

*Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 317 Missouri avenue.* (See Table I, line 46, and Table III, line 27).—This institution is managed by delegates from the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac. Those received are honorably discharged ex-Union soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion.



who are in Washington without means. Most of them have come here thinking to advance pension claims or to obtain admission to some of the soldiers' homes. The crowded condition of these homes recently has imposed an additional burden on the institution. The temporary home can accommodate "36 comfortably;" 905 different persons have lodged there during the year; the average per day was 24; 45 was the largest at any one time; 12 the smallest number; none were refused admission. The managers ask for \$3,500 for the ensuing year.

The maintenance of this institution ought not to be charged to the District revenues. Its beneficiaries are all nonresidents, who come here for reasons entirely connected with the Federal administration. It is properly a part of the pension system of the country, and I understand that the managers will second my recommendation that it be no longer included in the District appropriation bill, but be charged entirely to the Federal revenues.

Of the five institutions last described all but the National Temperance Home have received their public subsidies from the fund annually appropriated by Congress "for the support of indigent persons," amounting for the current year to \$5,400. In lieu of this appropriation, as well as of that for the National Temperance Home, \$2,500, I recommend the following: For a municipal lodging-house and wood yard, \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the Commissioners shall have power to employ a superintendent of the same and to rent or otherwise secure suitable premises for carrying on the work.

My reasons for recommending this change are:

(1) That homeless women in the city, either with references or without, can be properly provided for by the Women's Christian Association. They have facilities for separating the two classes, own their building, and if necessary must curtail some of the other branches of their work in order to provide properly for this one. The proportion of their support that comes from the District is so large, that they will surely be willing to adapt themselves to the needs of the District in this matter. The work of the two institutions that by this arrangement are left without public aid is thoroughly commendable, and I hope and believe that the benevolent people of the District will not let it fall to the ground or suffer. In many ways they will be freer, and will have a better influence on their beneficiaries if they take no money from the taxpayers. The amount that the taxpayers can properly be asked to give in this direction is quite strictly limited, and one institution can be their agent in the matter better than three.

(2) Of the three institutions for men not one has a work test, and I do not believe it to be possible to operate such institutions, supported largely by public money, without a work test, and not do about as much harm as good. Neither has any one of them appliances for ridding a man's clothes of vermin; another essential for any wayfarers' lodging house. It will cost less to operate one lodging house properly equipped than to equip and operate three.

(3) The lodging houses now subsidized show no tendency to empty the station houses of lodgers, more than 5,000 a year being so accommodated. By going from one institution to another, and taking the police stations when nothing better offers, a man can stay in the city all winter and pay nothing for lodgings at all. To send all applicants to a central institution, where the work test could be rigidly applied, and where if a man appeared repeatedly he would be recognized and arrested as a vagrant, would rid the city of many loafers, and at the same time afford a deserving applicant clean and honorable accommodation

and a chance to pay for it by work. The experience of cities that have tried the lodging-house and wood-yard plan shows that station-house lodgings are a needless nuisance to the police force and a source of degradation to all respectable men that must accept them.

(4) All the wood needed by the city government, including that for the public schools, could be worked up here. The experiment of Boston in this matter is instructive.

*Home for Aged Women, 1235 Thirty-second street NW.*—As will be seen by the tables, this home gives lodging and support to about 13 aged women. Three hundred dollars per year has been given by the Commissioners from the fund "for the relief of the poor." The inmates care for themselves, there being no matron or other official about.

*Outdoor relief.*—Little work of this sort has been done with public money in the District of Columbia; a fortunate circumstance in the opinion of most experts in such matters.

*Police distribution.*—As will be seen by Table I, line 12, there was for some years a larger amount placed by the Commissioners at the disposal of the police department for outdoor relief than at present. Private individuals also intrust considerable amounts to the police for distribution. As little in this line is done during the summer, I have not been able to observe the system in operation here, and as it is a matter within the discretion of the Commissioners when apportioning the fund "for the relief of the poor," no extended consideration of it is here necessary.

*The Associated Charities, 707 G street NW.*—One thousand dollars from the fund "for the relief of the poor" was apportioned this society by the Commissioners for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. I have repeatedly asked for a statement of the work done during that year, which has been twice promised but is not yet received. I regret this the less because the work of the society is of a kind with which I am specially well acquainted, and I am satisfied that it would be a distinct injury to the society to continue the allowance. That public money is not necessary to its existence is shown by years of prosperous activity when it received no such aid.

#### APPLICANTS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Applications for appropriations of more or less urgency have been made by or on behalf of the following institutions:

The Little Sisters of the Poor,  
 The Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society,  
 The Women's Union Christian Association (maintaining a home for friendless girls, colored),  
 The Children's Country Home,  
 The Home for Incurables,  
 The Pensoara Free Kindergarten,  
 The National Home for Destitute Infants,  
 The Washington Training School for Nurses,  
 St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum,  
 The Girls' Reform School of the District of Columbia.

I can report in full upon any or all of these if the Commissioners or the Congressional committees desire it, but it does not seem necessary now to speak at length except of those for which appropriations are recommended. What has already been said in this report will show that a refusal to recommend an appropriation does not in anywise indicate that the superintendent considers the institution "unworthy," but merely that it seems to him inexpedient to grant public money. For this there may be various reasons. Some of the institutions named

above have already been persuaded that from their own standpoint an appropriation would do more harm than good. Some are educational rather than charitable institutions. The reasons for refusing some of them have already been indicated in the body of the report, and some can receive as much as should be given from the fund "for the relief of the poor." For only one of the applicants do I recommend an appropriation.

*The Girls' Reform School.*—This is a public corporation, the trustees being appointed by the President. No money has ever been appropriated to its use, although such appropriations have been urged by nearly all the District officials who are in positions to know best as to its necessity, and by many of the prominent citizens of Washington. To my own mind it appears that the lack of a girl's reform school in the District comes the nearest to being thoroughly disgraceful of any fact connected with our charities. The female department of the Workhouse, where the inmates are grouped in large cells without employment, is no place for the large number of girls sent there.

After the assembling of Congress and after there has been an opportunity to confer with the trustees and others, I shall communicate with you again and at length upon this subject. At present I merely wish to urge the insertion of an item for this institution in the annual estimates. The amount named is the one previously asked for by the trustees, and is what it would be desirable to have were the money available. The amount may be reduced somewhat if it be found possible to avoid purchasing expensive real estate, or in case it be found wise to arrange with one of the private institutions already existing for part of the work. Barring this, however, if it be considered inadvisable to ask for the full amount the request should be made for some per cent of it with the understanding that the balance will be appropriated next year.

I recommend an appropriation of \$75,000 for the Girls' Reform School.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

The statute creating the office of superintendent of charities made no provision for anything but the salary of that officer. The Commissioners courteously did all that seemed to be in their power to provide an office and to furnish it. This left his office a little bare, however, and some of the more expensive articles he was obliged to furnish himself. If he is to scrutinize and tabulate the vouchers for the expenditures of all the institutions that report to him he will either be obliged to delay the accounting and so annoy the disbursing officers or else must have some clerical assistance of a temporary kind at the time when the quarterly reports are made. A considerable amount of printing of blanks and circulars must also be done. The State boards of charities find it profitable to send their secretaries to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which meets in different cities from year to year.

Believing that all these expenditures are necessary to the best efficiency of the superintendent, I ask that, in addition to the appropriation for salary, \$3,000, \$500 be appropriated for the superintendent's incidental expenses.

#### SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

Table V, submitted herewith, gives a comparative view of the appropriations for the past and current years, and of the appropriation herein recommended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Deducting the extraordinary amount asked for establishing a reform school for girls, \$75,000, it will be seen that the total of the appropriations recommended for the coming year exceeds by only \$1,850 the amounts actually appropriated for the current year, and falls below the amounts appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1891, by more than \$36,000.

TABLE V.

*Summary of appropriations for 1891 and 1892, and appropriations recommended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.*

	Institution or agency.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	Superintendent of Charities .....	\$3, 000	\$3, 000	\$3, 000
2	Superintendent of Charities, incidental expenses .....			500
3	For the relief of the poor .....	16, 000	16, 000	16, 000
	For temporary support of indigent persons:			
4	Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors G. A. R .....	2, 500	2, 500	.....
5	Young Women's Christian Home .....	1, 000	1, 000	.....
6	Hope and Help Mission .....	1, 000	1, 000	.....
7	Night Lodging House Association .....	400	400	.....
8	Police distribution .....	500	500	.....
9	National Temperance Home .....	2, 500	2, 000	.....
10	Municipal Lodging House (in lieu of six preceding) .....			8, 000
11	The Women's Christian Association .....	4, 000	4, 000	4, 250
	Medical charities (not provided for in item 3):			
12	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital .....	30, 000	.....	3, 500
13	Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum .....	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000
14	Children's Hospital .....	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000
15	National Homeopathic Hospital Association .....	12, 000	9, 000	7, 000
	Institutions for children (other than reformatory and industrial):			
16	Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish .....	1, 500	2, 000	2, 000
17	German Orphan Asylum .....	6, 000	6, 000	2, 000
18	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children .....	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000
19	Colored Foundlings (and in 1893 possibly for others) .....	2, 000	2, 000	4, 000
20	St. Ann's Infant Orphan Asylum .....	6, 500	6, 500	7, 000
21	Washington Hospital for Foundlings .....	7, 000	6, 000	6, 000
	Industrial and reformatory institutions (for children and others):			
22	The Association for Works of Mercy .....	8, 042	3, 000	2, 000
23	The House of the Good Shepherd .....	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000
24	The Industrial Home School .....	14, 000	11, 500	13, 000
25	Reform School for Girls, buildings and grounds .....	.....	.....	75, 000
26	St. Rose's Industrial School .....	2, 500	2, 500	2, 500
27	The Instruction of Deaf and Dumb (estimates for 1893 through Department of Interior) .....	10, 500	10, 500	10, 500
28	Education of feeble-minded children (estimates of 1893 through Department of Interior) .....	.....	3, 400	3, 400
	Total .....	173, 942	135, 800	212, 650

Besides favoring the appropriations indicated by Table V, the foregoing report contains the following specific recommendations:

(1) That in drafting the District appropriation bill, the industrial home school be classed as a charity, and not with prisons and reformatories. This will place it definitely under the superintendent of charities. (See p. 8.)

(2) That if the sums provided for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the feeble minded be taken from the part of the appropriation bill "For charities," the matter be definitely transferred to the supervision of the trustees of the public schools. (See p. 10.)

(3) That the manner of providing for the care of colored foundlings be changed. (See p. 43.)

(4) That the support of the Temporary Home of ex Union Soldiers and Sailors be no longer charged to the District, but be provided for out of purely Federal revenue. (See p. 49.)



(5) That the organization of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital be changed, with the consent of its directors, and experiments begun looking to the amalgamation of the dispensary system with the system of physicians to the poor. (See p. 35.)

(6) That in lieu of subsidies heretofore given certain temporary homes, a municipal lodging house and provident wood yard be established. (See p. 49.)

(7) That every effort be made to secure the prompt establishment and proper maintenance of a reform school for girls. (See p. 51.)

#### CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

I can not close this report without again calling attention to the fact that I was in Washington during less than three months of the fiscal year for which it is made. The work of getting acquainted with more than a score of institutions, of devising forms for their reports to me, of looking into their history and determining their relations to each other, of explaining to them my own desires and purposes, of tabulating and editing the statements of their work, and of learning and understanding their wishes, has been a heavy one, and I do not for a moment suppose that this report is free from grave errors, both of statement and of judgment. In the progressive elimination of these I confidently count on the help of those interested in the charities of the city. The law leaves the superintendent of charities standing very much alone. Hereafter it may be found wise to provide for the creation of a board of charities, and perhaps to extend its power beyond the rather narrow limits of that belonging to the superintendent. For the present he must rely largely for advice and guidance on the benevolent people of the city, and it shall be his aim, by public and private conferences, by quarterly reports from the institutions, and by all the means at his command, to come to understand the situation thoroughly, and to reach an agreement with those concerned as to future modifications and developments of the charities of the District.

In future reports fuller mention may be made of those charities not directly under the superintendent, and a fuller discussion given of the bearing of correctional upon charitable work. The efficiency of public appropriations for charitable purposes must often depend on these co-ordinate lines of activity.

With grateful acknowledgment of the kindly and efficient manner in which you, the Commissioners, have assisted me in the beginning of my new duties, and with a sincere desire to deserve and have the confidence of yourselves, and of all concerned in the work of aiding the unfortunate in the community, this report is respectfully submitted.

AMOS G. WARNER.  
*Superintendent of Charities.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.





## Appendix.

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### REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,  
*Washington, D. C., August 2, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit the annual reports of the surgeons in charge, the treasurer's report, and that of the Committee of the Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, showing the amount of money received and expended during the past fiscal year in the support of the institution.

The need of such an institution is shown by the constant demand made for service of the hospital, not only by resident patients, but of others from almost every section of the country.

We have, however, been able to care for all applicants, and none have been refused admittance who were proper subjects for the hospital.

During the past year improvements have been made (from the pay-patient funds), increasing the efficiency of every department, and there is every reason to believe that the hospital will, in the future as in the past, commend itself to the confidence of the community and the liberal support of Congress.

The directors request that the amount asked for annual support be granted, as the amount is as small as is consistent with good care and comfort of the patients.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. MITCHELL,  
*\*Vice-President of the Board of Directors.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES,  
*District of Columbia.*

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AUGUST 1, 1891.

*The Board of Directors, Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum:*

GENTLEMEN: The committee on personal property respectfully report that the record of the property in the hospital has been properly kept.

Examinations have been made by the committee whenever requested by the superintendent, worn-out and unserviceable articles have been condemned and destroyed, and credited on the inventory of the hospital.

The furniture and other personal property of the hospital is properly cared for, and the careful administration of this department is to be commended.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. MITCHELL,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

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COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,  
*Washington, D. C., August 2, 1891.*

*The Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital:*

I have the honor to present the following report:

During the past year there has been admitted into the hospital 424 patients, and 396 have been discharged. We have received from the pay patients the sum of \$2,574.71.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year the service has been very active in both the gynecological and obstetrical departments.

The nursing of the hospital is at present being conducted under the system employed successfully in the principal hospitals of the country. Two head nurses are engaged to take charge of the two departments, and a present staff of nine under-nurses are detailed on day and night duty throughout the hospital. These nurses are giving good satisfaction in their work. We have also a sufficient and efficient staff of servants to maintain the cleanliness and good order so essential in a hospital.

The general conduct in the hospital has been very satisfactory.

There has been prepared a complete inventory of the property belonging to the hospital, which I beg to present with this report to the board of directors and the committees authorized to inspect the same.

Very respectfully,

GEORGINA F. POPE,  
*Superintendent.*

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,  
*Washington, D. C., August 2, 1891.*

*The Board of Directors:*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to herewith submit the annual report of Columbia Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1891:

The increase in number of patients during the past six months (the period of our connection with the hospital) and the evidence of increased popularity of the institution, both at home and abroad, are very gratifying, and give promise of still further usefulness. We are not, however, insensible to the growing demands for better facilities in order that we may keep the hospital fully abreast with the spirit of scientific progress of the day in treatment of both gynecological and obstetrical cases, as well as in pathological research.

We therefore recommend that steps be at once taken to secure the erection of a suitable building on the L street front, in which proper arrangements could be perfected to make this institution compare favorably with any other, both in facilities and in result of surgical and other treatment.

Further suggestions as to details will in due time be handed the board for their examination and treatment.

Very respectfully,

J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.  
LOUIS W. RITCHIE, M. D.  
I. S. STONE, M. D.  
J. TABER JOHNSON, M. D.

*Report of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.*

Patients in hospital July 1, 1890.....	24
Patients admitted during the year .....	424
	448
Color:	
White .....	251
Colored .....	197
	448
Discharged or left during the year .....	396
Died during the year .....	9
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1891.....	43
Death rate per cent during the year .....	2.22
Prescriptions compounded during the year.....	2,147
Daily average of patients .....	35.14

*Report of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum—Continued.*

## NATIVITIES

Alabama .....	3	Louisiana .....	1
Austria .....	1	Maryland .....	85
Canada .....	1	Massachusetts .....	3
California .....	1	Mississippi .....	2
Connecticut .....	1	New Jersey .....	1
Delaware .....	1	New York .....	16
District of Columbia .....	78	North Carolina .....	6
England .....	2	Ohio .....	6
France .....	3	Pennsylvania .....	14
Georgia .....	2	Scotland .....	3
Germany .....	17	Unknown .....	1
Indiana .....	2	Virginia .....	171
Ireland .....	21	West Virginia .....	2
Italy .....	2		
Kentucky .....	2		448

## STATES OR COUNTRIES.

California .....	2	Mississippi .....	1
District of Columbia .....	294	North Carolina .....	2
Indiana .....	4	New York .....	1
Ireland .....	2	Pennsylvania .....	6
Kansas .....	1	Unknown .....	1
Kentucky .....	3	Virginia .....	89
Louisiana .....	1	West Virginia .....	1
Maryland .....	41		
Massachusetts .....	2		448

*Medical and surgical report.*

Patients in hospital July 1, 1890 .....	14
Admitted during the year .....	213
Total to be accounted for .....	227
Discharged or left .....	194
Died .....	8
In hospital July 1, 1891 .....	25



*Medical and surgical report for fiscal year 1890-'91.*

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable or unrelieved.	Unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abscess of leg.....	1						1
Amenorrhœa.....		1		1			2
Anteflexion.....							
Anteversion.....		2	1			1	4
Bronchitis.....	1						1
Carcinoma uteri.....			6		1		7
Chronic pelvic cellulitis.....		6	1				7
Chronic salpingitis.....		6					6
Cirrhosis of liver.....			1				1
Cirrhotic ovaries.....	1						1
Cystitis.....		2					2
Cystocele.....	3		2				5
Dermoid cyst of ovary.....	1						1
Dysmenorrhœa.....	1	4					5
Dysmenorrhœa with profound anæmia.....	2						2
Endocervicitis.....	8	6		1		2	17
Endometritis.....	7	8				3	18
Endometritis with hypertrophic enlargement of cervix.....	2	1				1	4
Endometritis with anæmia.....		1					1
Erosion of cervix.....	5	2					7
Exophthalmic goitre.....			1				1
Facial erysipelas.....	1						1
Fibro-myomata.....	4		5	3	2	2	16
Fungoid granulations of uterine mucosa.....	1		1				2
Hæmorrhoids.....	2	1					3
Hysteria.....		1	1				2
Intramural fibro-myomata.....		1					1
Kyphosis.....							
Lacerated cervixes.....	8	1	2				15
Lacerated perineæ.....	2		1			4	3
Menorrhagia.....		4				2	6
Metritis, following abortion.....	2	2					4
Metritis, following criminal abortion.....		1		1			1
Metrorrhagia.....	2	2					4
Omental hernia, (umbilical).....	1						1
Ovarian cystomata.....	4		1		2	2	9
Ovarian neuralgia.....		2					2
Perforation of intestines.....					1		1
Perimetritis.....	1	1					2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....			2				2
Procidencia uteri.....		1	3			1	5
Prolapse of rectum.....	1						1
Prolapsed ovaries.....	1		1				2
Puerperal salpingitis.....		1					1
Pyosalpinx.....	1						1
Rectal abscess.....	1						1
Rectocele.....			1				1
Recto-vaginal fistula.....			1				1
Retroflexion.....			1				1
Retroversion.....	1	1	2			2	6
Retroversion and endometritis.....		2	1				3
Salpingitis.....	1	2	3			3	9
Sarcoma uteri.....			1				1
Sciatica.....		1					1
Schirrus mammae.....	1		1		1		3
Sloughing submucous fibroids.....	1	1	1				3
Spasmodic dysmenorrhœa.....	1		1				2
Stenosis of cervical canal.....	1	1				1	3
Submucous polypi.....	1	1				1	3
Suspected extrauterine pregnancy.....			1				1
Tubercular peritonitis.....					1		1
Urethral caruncles.....	3		1				4
Vaginitis.....	2						2
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....			1	1			2
Total.....	76	66	46	6	8	25	227

*Operations for fiscal year 1890-'91.*

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable or unrelieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Total.
<b>Laparotomies:</b>							
Cirrhotic ovaries .....	1						1
Cystic degeneration of ovaries* .....	1				1	1	3
Ovarian cystomata .....	1				1	2	4
Ovarian dermoid cyst .....						1	1
Prolapsed cystic ovary (double oöphorectomy) .....						1	1
Double oöphorectomy for dysmenorrhœa .....						1	1
Pyosalpax (double) .....	2						2
Hysterectomy (for fibroids) .....	2				2	2	6
Myomectomies .....	1					1	2
Omental hernia (umbilical) .....	1						1
Perforation of intestines (abdominal cavity flushed)† .....					1		1
	9				5	9	23
Abscess of leg .....	1						1
Carcinoma uteri, curetting .....		1					1
Carcinoma uteri, intra-uterine galvano-cauterization .....			1				1
Cystocele, anterior kolporrhaphy .....			1				1
Cystocele, perinæorrhaphy .....	4						4
Curetting .....	4	2					6
Dilatation .....	8	1					9
Dilatation and curetting .....	2						2
Hæmorrhoids (external) .....						1	1
Lacerated cervix .....	9						10
Lacerated perineæ .....	1						1
Lipoma of buttock .....	1						1
Prolapse of rectum .....	1						1
Rectal abscess .....	1						1
Scirrhus mammae .....		1			1		2
Submucous polyp of uterus .....	1						1
Urethral caruncles .....	4						4
Vesico-vaginal fistula .....			1	1			2
	47	5	3	1	6	10	72

\* Extensive adhesions, with perforation of intestines.

† Patient admitted in dying condition.

J. TABER JOHNSON, M. D.

I. S. STONE, M. D.

## OBSTETRICAL REPORT.

## Patients in the hospital July 1, 1890:

Delivered.....	7
Undelivered.....	3
Admitted during the year.....	211

Total to be accounted for .....	221
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Discharged after delivery or cure.....	196
Left undelivered.....	6
Died.....	1

## In hospital July 1, 1891:

Delivered.....	9
Undelivered.....	9
	221

Patients delivered during the year .....	187
Admitted after delivery.....	1
Abortion.....	1
Threatened abortion (averted).....	5
Retained placenta.....	5

## Sex of children:

Males:	
White.....	55
Colored.....	46
Females:	
White.....	35
Colored.....	54
	190

## Operations :

Forceps deliveries.....	4
At inferior strait.....	2
At superior strait.....	2
Podalic version.....	2
Stricture of rectum dilated.....	1
For laceration of perineum, primary.....	14
Laparotomy (pelvic abscess).....	1
Mammary abscess, incised.....	2
Breech presentations.....	3
Dorso-lumbar presentations.....	1
Face presentations.....	2
Footling presentations.....	2
Footling with prolapsed funis.....	1
Hand with head.....	3
Posterior occipital presentations with posterior rotation.....	6
Puerperal eclampsia.....	3
Placenta previa.....	1
Post-partal hemorrhage.....	4
Antepartal hemorrhage.....	1
Carcinoma of rectum.....	1
Phthisis.....	1
Premature births.....	9
Patulous foramen ovale of heart (recovered).....	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	3
Twins.....	2
Maternal mortality (cause of acute congestion of kidneys).....	1
Infantile mortality.....	14
Causes of :	
Hernia cerebri.....	1
Inanition (two weak twins).....	3
Infantile convulsions.....	1
Maldevelopment.....	1
Prematurity.....	7
Umbilical hemorrhage (from shrinkage of cord).....	1

Stillbirths .....	13
Causes of:	
Breech (protracted labor) .....	1
Footling (protracted labor) .....	1
Footling (prolapsed funis) .....	1
Prolapsed funis after birth of first twin .....	1
Carcinoma of rectum of mother .....	1
Coiled funis .....	1
Fall of mother .....	1
Placenta previa .....	1
Premature birth ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ months) .....	1
Puerperal eclampsia of mother .....	1
Congenital syphilis .....	1
Unknown .....	1
Violence during intoxication of mother .....	1

LOUIS W. RITCHIE, M. D.,  
J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.,  
Obstetric Surgeons.

*Dispensary report.*

Number of patients under treatment at date of last report .....	180
Number of patients received .....	1, 100
Total to be accounted for .....	1, 280
Number cured .....	183
Number relieved .....	358
Unrelieved or incurable .....	49
Unknown (did not return) .....	189
Sent to hospital from dispensary .....	224
Not subjects for treatment .....	134
Sent to other institutions .....	128
Number under treatment July 1, 1891 .....	143
Number of prescriptions compounded .....	6, 028

*Report of Columbia Hospital for Women, and dispensary, Washington, D. C.,\* for fiscal year ending July 1, 1891.*

	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Total.
Number of patients under treatment at date of last report .....	24	180	204
Number of patients received .....	424	1, 100	1, 524
Total treated .....	448	1, 280	1, 728
Number cured .....	272	183	455
Number relieved .....	66	358	424
Unrelieved or incurable .....	46	49	95
Unknown .....	12	189	201
Not subjects for treatment .....		134	134
Died .....	9		9
Sent to hospital from dispensary .....		224	224
Sent to other institutions .....		128	128
Number under treatment at date of this report .....	43	143	186
Births .....	187		187
Prescriptions compounded .....	2, 147	6, 038	8, 185



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1891.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the following report of receipts and disbursements on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, with an estimate of the amount required for the support of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

	United States appropriation for support and maintenance, 1891.	Pay-patient fund.	Total.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
By balance on hand July 1, 1890 .....		\$2, 712. 40	\$2, 712. 40
By amount appropriated by act approved August 6, 1890 ..	\$20, 000. 00		20, 000. 00
By amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year .....		2, 574. 71	2, 574. 71
Total .....	20, 000. 00	5, 287. 11	25, 287. 11
<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>			
To amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, viz:			
1. Services .....	7, 509. 12	600. 00	8, 109. 12
2. Marketing .....	3, 316. 37		3, 316. 37
3. Use of telephone .....	80. 00		80. 00
4. Gas .....	467. 65		467. 65
5. Fuel and forage .....	1, 588. 70		1, 588. 70
6. Ice .....	495. 98		495. 98
7. Groceries and provisions .....	2, 436. 17	9. 00	2, 445. 17
8. Improvements and repairs .....	1, 802. 50	850. 00	2, 652. 50
9. Furniture and housekeeping supplies .....	626. 44	309. 99	936. 43
10. Books, journals, stationery, and printing .....	52. 95	150. 45	203. 40
11. Medical and surgical supplies .....	1, 624. 12	6. 00	1, 630. 12
12. Insurance .....		51. 25	51. 25
13. Incidentals .....		389. 95	389. 95
Total amount expended .....	20, 000. 00	2, 366. 64	22, 366. 64
July 1, 1891, balance on hand .....		2, 920. 47	2, 920. 47
Total .....	20, 000. 00	5, 287. 11	25, 287. 11

**ESTIMATE.**

For the necessary support and maintenance of the hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the sum of \$20,000 will be required.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. MCCHESENEY,  
*Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,  
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1891.

*The Board of Directors, Columbia Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report of money received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, viz:

July, 1890 .....	\$184. 00	February, 1891 .....	\$82. 00
August, 1890 .....	210. 00	March, 1891 .....	240. 71
September, 1890 .....	183. 00	April, 1891 .....	68. 00
October, 1890 .....	133. 00	May, 1891 .....	288. 00
November, 1890 .....	333. 00	June, 1891 .....	562. 00
December, 1890 .....	155. 00		
January, 1891 .....	136. 00	Total .....	2, 574. 71

GEORGINA F. POPE,  
*Superintendent.*